AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES.

AUSTRALIAN OATS........ Rs. 2-2-8 per Bag of 130 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS........ Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD............ " 4-12-0 "

Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c. Supplied Very Cheap.

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,
2, ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

No. 52,465—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	25th Jan.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7851	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. Persia	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,

Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,212	1st March 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL	......	2,771	16th March.
S. S. MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	......	4,409	16th April,
S. S. POSEIDON	....	3,878	23rd April.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,812	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 18th January, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bl[illegible]	13th Feb., 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
ERNEST SI[illegible]ONS	[illegible]	[illegible]pany-From	10th April 1902.

INTERCHANGEA[illegible]E TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain, Vaquier, to sail on or about 5th Feb., 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 24th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 23rd Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 6th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 24th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of, Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897. £ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY. AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS

SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS COMPANY. ACCURATE AND RELIABLE

SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S CELEBRATED DRAWING AND TRACING PAPERS.

Large Stocks of the above are constantly on hand, and TREACHER & Co. are prepared to quote Special Terms to large Buyers.

NEW PRICE LISTS (ILLUSTRATED) ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY,

HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE IN INDIA.

Also a New and Select range of CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, SILKS, PRINTED LINENS, &c. and every other HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

Inspection of NEW GOODS INVITED.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets. Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixture CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅝ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅝ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Ninepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

PIANOFORTES.

THE following well-known models of Pianos, specially built for the climate of India, can be obtained on the system of combined hire and purchase known as the "Hire System" under which by the payment of a fixed amount per month slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four consecutive monthly payments as the case may be.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

	Cash. Rs.	12 Months Per Month. Rs.	24 Months. Per Month. Rs.
MARCKS and Co's Overstrung	650	59	32
MARCKS and Co's "	700	63-8	34-8
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Overstrung	780	71	38-12
BLUTHNER'S Verticol	985	89-8	48-4
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung	1,100	99-12	54
ERARD Overstrung	1,100	99-12	54
ERARD Overstrung Grand Upright	1,560	141-8	77

HORIZONTAL GRANDS.

	Cash. Rs.	12 Months Per Month. Rs.	24 Months. Per Month. Rs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Standard Indian	1,200	109	59-4
BLUTHNER'S DRAWING Room Grand	1,700	154-8	84
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand	1,850	168	91-8
ERARD Overstrung Grand	2,100	190-12	103

Full DESCRIPTIVE LIST, Post Free, on application to the SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS AND TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

THE NAME goes a long way is true, but to keep up the name, one requires to CONTINUE SUPPLYING the Public with the best Articles, for which we are pleased to say we have TRIED our BEST to do so, and are CONTINUING doing so; for further proof we bring to the notice of the Smokers that, out of so many Cigarette Manufacturers at Cairo,

H. M. THE FIELD FORCE STAFF in SOUTH AFRICA have given the preference to our

HIGH CLASS AND WORLD RENOWNED CIGARETTES

and have placed their orders with our

GREAT FACTORY AT CAIRO FOR 300,000 WEEKLY.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
CAIRO, EGYPT.
BRANCHES at LONDON, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, and 20TH ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Oriental Buildings, on the 3rd February, 1902, at 3 P.M.

(1). To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1901.
(2). To declare a Dividend.
(3). To confirm and elect Directors and Auditor in room of those retiring by rotation.
(4). To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st January, 1902.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, February 18th, at 8-30 a.m.

ALLAN MOSS, Major.
Secretary.
Poona, 18th January, 1902.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT EXECUTIVE ENGINEER to take charge of the work of carrying out the drainage scheme for the Town of Ahmedabad. Pay Rs. 800 per month. Appointment likely to continue for about 2½ years. Apply sending copies of testimonials to the

ON. MR. J. TATE, M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

WRECK "SETOS."

A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY of GOODS, such as Ivory, &c. salved from the WRECK of the s.s. "SETOS" will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION under Sections 76 & 77 of Act VII of 1880, a month from THIS DATE unless claimed and all dues thereon paid.
A list of these goods and other particulars can be obtained at this Office.

K. S. BLACK, Commander, R. I. M.
Port Officer and Receiver of Wrecks, Bombay.
Port Office Bombay, 22nd January, 1902.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A & B

FOR ERADICATING WEEDS, &c., ON RAILWAY TRACKS, PARK DRIVES, AND OPEN SPACES.

This new and novel substance Removes and Prevents Oxidation on Iron and Steel; Preserves and Seasons Wood, and is an unfailing protection against White Ants: Eradicates Obnoxious Vegetation &c., &c.

The Best and most Efficacious Germicide.

KILLS PLAGUE BACILLI, &c.

For Full Particulars, apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......£ 9,900,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £35,570,000

EVERY INFORMATION in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch;
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,900,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

FEVERS AND DIRE PLAGUE.

ARE CURED IN AN INCREDIBLY SHORT. TIME BY THE NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

Thousands of lives saved by this magic mixture. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle Re 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUCKLA, OR SECOND COOMBHARWADA ROW.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of February, 1902, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ismail Hajee Cooman, alias Makki Kadwani, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of November, 1896, and by an indenture of further charge, dated the 6th day of December, 1897:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land containing by admeasurement 244 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1417 new No. 7162, old Survey No. 918, and new Survey No. 2167, together with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2012-13 and street Nos. 1-19, and 14-5, and all which premises are situate at and on the eastern side of Chuckla or Second Coombharwada Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by a public passage on or towards the west by the said Second Coombharwada street, on or towards the north by a public passage, and beyond that by the house of Narsi Natha, and on or towards the south by a passage, and beyond that by the house of Thacker Bhima Gangjee, and were formerly in the occupation of Khoja Shamjee Meghjee and his tenants, and are now in that of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khurshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagees, at his office, situate at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay 23rd January, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PRESENTATION DRESS FANS.—Excellent Quality and a very Special Collection. In Gauze and Satin, Hand-painted, with and without feathers. White, Cream, Black, Blue and Pink, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50 each.—MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BRADFORD PIECE-GOODS.—BROKER WANTED, to call with advertiser on indentors in Bazaar. Apply "LION," Watson Hotel, SATURDAY, between 11 and 12 A.M.

WE ARE GOING.—TO LET prices do most of the talking. The speech will prove interesting to those requiring Travelling requisites, Harness, Boots, Shoes, &c. SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

WANTED, by an experienced EUROPEAN LADY, SITUATION as Travelling Companion or to teach young Children in a Native Nobleman's family. Apply to "Honour" Box No. 141. Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, Good JOBBING COMPOSITORS. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Press.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1902.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

RUSTY KEYS: Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street. Usual pocket-bunch sizes, As. 2 each.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD,—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12 per cwt., Rs. 24 per Candy. Echardy, the most nutricious fattening Food for Horses and Cattle, Rs. 2-4 per packet. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to MANAGER, GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagon, at Rs. 3-6-2 per case.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreans, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 24 to 46 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots, in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortie, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Apposito and Sparkling, Capri, Corvo, French and Italian Vermouth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Leutilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed......................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent, per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2	Years	5½
„ 1	Year	5
„ 6	Months	4½
„ 3	Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............. £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon,	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo,	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang,	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking [illegible] Drafts granted [illegible] Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches, and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
W. MOIR,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business [illegible] JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY, KNOWN AS THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of February, 1902, at 3-30 p.m., by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Tapidas Varajdas Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited, the mortgagors, the properties described in the Schedules given below.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Matubhoy, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, fronting the Tulsi Waterpipe and Road on the east side thereof, containing by admeasurement 10,180 square yards, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 62, 91, and 133, Collector's new Nos. A-11946, 12847, and 12069, bearing new Survey Nos. 1-1931 and 2 and 2A-1932, and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal taxes under G. Ward No. 3462 and Street No. 926, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north partly by the property formerly of Gopinath Eknath and now of Mulji Purshotam and partly by the property formerly of Hoosangjee Hormusjee Kharas and now of Framjee Hoosangjee Kharas, on or towards the south partly by the property of Antonio Francis De Sa and partly by the property formerly belonging to Reverend Braz Fernandes and now of Pocha Cumar, on or towards the east by the water course, and on or towards the west by the property formerly of Gopinath Eknath and others and now of Moorlidhar Bhansali.

No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the western side of the Elphinstone Road station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,367 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 17,209, 475, 480 481, 488 and 580, under the Collector's new Nos. A-11887 and A-12596, under new Survey Nos. 1A-1947 and 1A-1948, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Nos. 3486 and 3487, and Street Nos. 856 and 951, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the land of Luxmon Yeshwant Cavley and others, on or towards the west by the land formerly of Reverend Braz Fernandes and now of Hamir Anand Kumbhar, on or towards the north partly by a public passage and partly by the land formerly of Girgol Jamboo Fernandes and now of Essaji Moosaji, on or towards the south partly by the land of Thucker Cullianji Hunsraj, and partly by the bungalow of the said Thucker Cullianji Hunsraj.

No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at the Elphinstone Road in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,933 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 33, 363, and under new 11903, under new Survey Nos. 2-1894 1-1950, 2-1950, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 3489 and 3561, and Street Nos. 953 and 1029, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the passage belonging to B. B. & C. I. Railway, on or towards the west partly by the land of Cullianji Morarji and partly by the land of Cullianji Hunsraj, on or towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the land belonging to Cullianji Morarji.

No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,024 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 45, 205 and new No. A-11935, having its new Survey No. 1-1946, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3485, and street No. 949, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east partly by the property of Cullianji Morarji and partly by the property of Cullianji Hunsraj, on or towards the west partly by the property of Pascal Pereira and others, and partly by the property of Vira Govind and partly by the property of Hormusji Dadabhai, on or towards the north by the property of Boran Essaji Moosaji, and on or towards the south by the property of Moti Jagjiwan.

No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,897 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 435, new No. 12462, and new Survey Nos. 1-1940, 2-1940, 3-1940, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3472, 3473 3174, and Street Nos. 936, 937, 938, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a water channel, on or towards the east by the land formerly of Undir Pandu Thakoor and now of Rattan Pandu Thakoor, on or towards the west by the Batty ground formerly of Recardo de Penha and now of Pascal Pereira and others, and on or towards the south by the land formerly of Joao Doming Bhoir and now partly by the land of Jaffer Adumji and partly by the land of Vira Govind.

No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, without the Fort walls of Bombay, at the Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,821 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 39706, 707 and 709 and 715, and new No. 11913, and new Survey No. 1-1913, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 3481, Street No. 945, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a water channel, on or towards the south by the land of Vira Govind, on or towards the east by the land of Pascal Pereira, and on or towards the west by the land formerly of Luxmon Yeshwant Cavley and now of the said mortgagor Company.

No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Parel, near the Elphinstone Road Station of the B.B. and C. I. Railway Company, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4309, square yards or thereabout, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 78,208, 209, 221, new No. D-11977, new Survey Nos. 2A-1944, 3-1944, and 1-2-1945, and in the books of the Municipality under Ward G Nos. 3482, 3483, 3484, and Street Nos. 946, 947, and 948, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on towards the east by the property formerly of Cullianji Morarji and now of the said Company, on or towards the west by the property of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Sodawaterwalla, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the properties formerly of Cullianji Morarji and Anand Daya, and now of the said Company.

No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate and lying on the west side of the Elphinstone Road Station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 17,2094, 75, 480, 481, 488, 580, and new No. B-11887, B 12594 and under new Survey Nos. 1B-1947, 1B-1948, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3486, 3487, and Street Nos 950 and 951, and containing by admeasurement 1,012 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property formerly of Luxmon Yeshwant Cavley and now of the said Company, on or towards the west formerly by the property of Reverend Braz Fernandes and then of Kumbhar Hamir Anand and now of the said Company, on or towards the north by the land formerly of Thucker Cullianji Morarji and now of the said Company, and on or towards the south partly by the land of Rustomji Billimoria and partly by the bungalow of Thucker Cullianji Morarji.

No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate lying and being at Parel, near the Elphinstone Road station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,541 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 73, 208, 209 221, and new No. 11977, and new Survey No. 1-2-1944, and in the books of the Municipality under G. Ward No. 3432, and Street No. 946 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property formerly of Essai Moosaji and now of the said Company, on or towards the west partly by a water channel and partly by a water pipe of Tulsi Tank, on or towards the north by a public passage and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Recard De Penha and now of Pascal Pereira.

No 10.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,214 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 50, 52 and 207, new No. 11936, and new Survey No. 1-1939 and 2-1943, and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 3471, and Street No. 935, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east formerly partly by the property of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Sodawaterwalla and partly by the property of Essaji Moosaji and partly by the property of Hamir Anand and now by the property of the said mortgagor Company, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Ratan Pandy Thakoor and now of the said mortgagor Company, on or towards the north by the property of Vira Govind, and on or towards the south by a water-course.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,896 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 50, 52 and 207, new No. 11935, new Survey Nos. 1-1939 and 2-1943, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property formerly of Luxmon Yeshwant Cavley and now of the said mortgagor Company, on or towards the west partly by the property of Anandrao Vithoba Pai, on or towards the north partly by the property of Francisco Louis and partly by the factory of Jaffer Adamji, and on or towards the south partly by a water-course and partly by the Tulsi water-pipe.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 89 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 50, 52 and 207, new No. 11936, new Survey Nos. 1-1939 and 2-1943, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the Tulsi water-pipe, on or towards the west by a water course, on or towards the north by the property of Anandrao Vithoba, and on or towards the south by the water course.

No. 11.

All those two pieces of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate on either side of Tulsi pipe line, at Elphinstone Road, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 58, 60 and 61, new No. 11942, and new Survey No. 1930, and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 3463, Street No. 927, containing together 9,264 square yards, one of which piece is bounded on or towards the east by the said Tulsi pipe line, on or towards the west by the property of Mulji Purshotum, on or towards the north by the property of Gunpatrao, and on or towards the south partly by the property of the mortgagor Company

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

and partly by a water course, and the other of which piece is bounded on or towards the east and south by public water course, on or towards the west by the Tulsi pipe line, and on or towards the north by the property of Ganpatrao.

And which said several pieces of land were formerly in the possession of the said Tapidas Varjdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and are now in the possession of the said mortgagees, together with the mill buildings, engine house, boiler house, water tank, and all other buildings, erections now standing thereon, and the boiler, engine, machinery plant and apparatus appertaining to the said Mill.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1902.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING,

MESSRS. TURNER, HOARE & CO. are prepared to provide Estimates, and draw up Schemes for the supply of Electric Light and Power in any District. Special rates for Mill and Factory Lighting. Electrical Catalogue now published.

TURNER, HOARE & CO., Bombay,
Agents; Siemens, Bros. & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.

GREY WALER MARE, 15-1, 7 years, FIRST LOVE, by Wyirs out of Lovely, believed sound, broken to Saddle and Harness, Rs. 600. Apply to

FRANK STEPHENS, GOWALIA TANK RD.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

SUPERIOR LONGCLOTH SHIRTS WITH COLLARS, WASHED AND BLEACHED.

Excellent for the value, Rs. 20 a doz.
Others of superior quality, Rs. 24 and Rs. 36 a dozen.

Boy's suits in great variety from Rs. 4, upwards.
Gent's suits made to order from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30.
Excellent Fit and Style guaranteed, despatch and promptitude in execution.

THE VICTORIA SEWING MART AND EMBROIDERY WORKS.
Opp. Forbes' Ice Factory,
No. 10, Frere Road, Fort.

FOR SALE

THE PROPERTY OF E. H. MOSCARDI, I.C.S., who is leaving India.

	Rs.
Vis-a-Vis Victoria, with rubber tyres. Price ...	600
One, Bay Arab Horse (eyesight of one eye defective, but otherwise believed to be sound), height 14-1, age about 9 years. Price ...	250
One Bay Arab Gelding, height 14-1, age about 9 years, believed to be sound. Price ...	250
One set Double Harness, nearly new. Price.	75
Or the Turn-out for ...	1,000
One Single-horse Tonga ...	100
One Waler Gelding, about 15 hands, aged. Price ...	80
One set Single Harness, nearly new. Price.	40
Or the Turn-out ...	200

(Delivery of the above will be given early in February.)

One Westly-Richards' "Express" Rifle (S. B.). Price ...	80

(Delivery can be given at once.)

RAJAHS, NOBLEMEN, SPORTSMEN.

Maiden English Thorough breds landed in November last.

CHESTNUT Gelding, NEW OSWESTRY, by Recluse—Never Despair by Despair, 4 years, G T C. 14-1, will measure 14-1 again. Price Rs. 1200 and half next season's winnings in Stakes.

2. B. or Br Mare, LADYSMITH II, 6 years, by Workingson—Tempestuous, bred by Wadlow, vide stud book, 14-1 3-4 life. Price Rs. 1200 and half next season's winnings in Stakes.

3. Bay Mare LADY HELEN, 15-2, pedigree unknown. Price Rs. 500 and half first 3 Stakes won.

The above are in training at Milton & Co., Calcutta.

Apply to G. MILLS, Allahabad.

FOR SALE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS of various sections and sizes at Reduced Prices. Large stock kept for immediate delivery. Cheaper and more durable than Timber. Apply to

TURNER, HOARE & CO.,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Oaji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and [illegible] undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL. B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

CATHEDRAL PARISH SOIREE.

A PARISH SOIREE will be held at the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, January 28, at 9-30 P.M. All Members of the Cathedral Parish are cordially invited. Tickets Rs. 2 each to be obtained from the CLERK, Cathedral Vestry.

Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER, has kindly arranged a MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on the 10th and 12th FEBRUARY next, instead of the 6th and 7th proximo, as advertised.

FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on 27th instant.
SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on 31st instant.
Prospectuses and all information can be obtained from the Undersigned.

W. P. KOE, Lieut., R. N.,
COLIN M. ROSS,
Jt. Hony. Secy. & Trea.

"The Old Secretariat," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TAYLOR HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, POONA.

(SCHOOL RE-OPENS 15TH JANUARY 1902.)

HEAD MASTER:—Mr. M. B. DUKOFF GORDON, late Head Master, Allahabad Government High School and formerly Principal, Bareilly College, Examiner, Punjab University.

Assisted by Mr. A. S. OSBORNE, B.A., (Calcutta University) and a capable Staff.

TEACHES according to Government Standards up to Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

Best situation in Poona; spacious play ground; domestic management in care of English Matron.

For particulars or admission apply to HEAD MASTER or to

REV. D. OSBORNE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the contracts for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of COUNTRY SPIRIT in the areas mentioned below of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for one year from the 1st April, 1902, under the Madras Contract Distillery system which is now in force.

2. Full particulars of the conditions under which tenders may be made and under which the contracts will be granted can be obtained on application to the Inspector General of Excise, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti Camp.

3. No tenders will be received after noon on the 3rd February 1902.

4. The contract areas are as follows:—

(a) Ellichpur Distillery area.
Ellichpur District—2,623 square miles with a population at the last census of 295,392.
Amraoti District—2,759 square miles, population 630,245.
(b) Akola Distillery area.
Akola District—2,659 square miles, population 582,763.
Malkapur Taluq (of the Buldana District)—791 square miles; population 173,256.

5. Tenders may be made for either or both areas.

W. HASTINGS, Lieut.-Col.
Inspector General of Excise H. A. D.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, 30th January 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1902.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

MANDVI KOLIWADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME (SCHEME VIII).

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of section 23 of the said Act made a SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT of the area of which the following is a description:—

All the Lands and Buildings (other than the property excepted below) which are within an area estimated to contain 36,238 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Mandvi Koliwada, within the Mandvi Koliwada Section of the B. Municipal Ward of the City of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay of which [illegible] the following are the limits:—

ON AND TOWARDS THE NORTH a portion of Essajee Hassajee Street, the boundaries of certain properties which are not to be acquired viz:—Properties bearing ward Nos. 1473, 1474, 1475, 2004 and 1333(1), a portion of Cazee Syed Street the boundaries of certain properties which are not to be acquired, viz. properties bearing ward Nos. 1163 and 1264, a portion of Doongree Cooly Street the boundaries of certain properties which are not to be acquired, viz.—Properties bearing ward Nos. 1141 (1) 1141 (2) and 114[illegible], a portion of Mahomed Syed Mookerjee Street, and the boundary of a property which is not to be acquired, viz. property bearing ward No. 1216.

ON AND TOWARDS THE EAST the boundary of the G.I.P. Railway.

ON AND TOWARDS THE SOUTH Carnac Bridge Road.

AND ON AND TOWARDS THE WEST the Western side of old Jamlee Street, a portion of Bhundarwada Street, and the Western side of Essajee Hassajee Street, from its junction with Bhundarwada Street to a point opposite the South-west corner of property bearing Ward No. 1473.

The following is the excepted property, viz:—Property bearing ward No. 1389 being a Roman Catholic Church and colored black on the map next mentioned.

And that the office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein, and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.—Dated, this 8th day of January, 1902.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,500 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 21.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ....£94 3-16 = — 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes ....£100 1-4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan........£108 = do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities........£64 3-16 = plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London ....25 5-8 = — 1-8
Do. New York........55 1-2 = — 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris........25·12 1-2 = unchanged
Do. New York........4·86 3-4 = ..
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent. = ..
" Short London Bills 2 7-8 " = ..
" Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8 " = — 1-8

Council Bills Extra allotments.
Bills on Bombay, Rs. 20,000 at 1-4 1-16.
Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 13,00,000 at 1-4 3-32.
" on Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000 at 1-4 3-32.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 42,000 bales. Spot 4 17-32 —1-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.	Sept. Oct.
4·29	4·29	4·23	4·28	4·16
—2	—1	—1	—1	......

In New York—
Receipts at the Port........46,000 bales.
Do. last year........35,000 "
Exports to Great Britain........12,000 "
Do. to Continent........12,000 "
Mid-Uplands........8 5-16
Futures, month of April........8·12
Do. do July........8·17

Seeds unchanged.
Wheat afloat for U. K., 2,93,000.
Liverpool Wool auction opened to-day. Fair attendance. Quiet. 13,000 bales offered.
Imports of treasure ex s. s. Valetta from Adelaide. Silver Bullion, Rs. 86,936.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 21st January, 1902:—

Cotton	15,448 bales.
Wheat	31,196 cwts.
Linseed	268 "
Rapeseed	2,688 "
Gingellyseed	8,733 "
Poppyseed	52 "
Groundnuts	2,039 "
Castorseed	4,013 "
Rice	54,014 "
Myrabollams	6,178 "
Cottonseed	11,216 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.

EXCHANGE.—The market has remained quiet to-day, with a further large allotment of telegraphic transfers, and a corresponding relief to the Money Market. Quotations are unchanged from yesterday for ready delivery, but banks are disinclined to sell forward at previous rates. We quote for ready:—

Bank T. T........1s 4 1-16d.
Do. Demand........1s 4 3-32d.
3 months' sight credits ....1s 4 9-32d.
Do. France 170 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong ...185
Do. Shanghai........184
Do. Japan 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Prices have again taken an upward turn. We opened this morning at 95-13 for the near settlement and close at 96, with a moderate business reported.

FREIGHT.—This market is quiet with very little business passing. It is reported that Antwerp has been booked for March shipment at 14s. 3d.

SEEDS.—Linseed is slightly easier to-day, with more sellers. A fair business has been done at Rs. 9-2 for February, Rs. 8-14 March, and Rs. 8-11 April-May.

RAPESEED.—Is unchanged with little doing.

POPPYSEED.—Quotations unaltered with no business reported.

CASTORSEED.—Is again firmer and Rs. 28 has been paid.

GROUNDNUTS.—Firm at Rs. 38 1-2.

GINGELLYSEED.—Rather easier with less inquiry. Quotations unchanged.

COTTON.—This market is distinctly quieter, with a falling off in the enquiry from Japan, and scarcely any inquiry from exporters. The mills are also holding back and we hear of little business passing to-day. Prices are about Re. 1 to 2 lower all round.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	161	155	...	
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	171	165	...	
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	172	166	...	
Belati, M.-G.	182	176	...	
Khandeish	...	172	...	
Dhamangaum & Pulgaum	185	179	...	
Julgaum (M. G.)	...	174	...	
Akola do. / Khamgaum do. / Karanja do.	185	179	...	
Oomra Good staple	192	186	...	
Broach M.-G.	206	...	203	
Do. do.	205	...	...	
Bhownugger (H.G.)	...	...	182	
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	192	
Westerns	...	...	182	

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols........94 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes........100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 63 3-16
Bar Silver 25 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Moravia from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the afternoon of 21st instant, and is expected here on the 23rd.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. China from Trieste, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 21st instant.

MR. MARSHALL, the new Director-General of the Archæological Survey in India, comes out to India at the end of this month. We understand, writes the "Pioneer," that agent leman of experience in Indian archæology had been originally suggested for the post by the India Council, but was objected to by Lord Curzon on the score of age. Certainly no such objection can be taken to Mr. Marshall, if, as we are informed, he is some years on the right side of thirty; but it is worth while asking whether the only alternative to a superannuated veteran was a young gentleman who, so far as Indian languages and Indian archæological and epigraphical research are concerned, will have to go to school again as soon as he arrives in India. That the new Director-General, from all accounts of his abilities, will prove an apt pupil, has nothing to do with the question of the administrative propriety of such appointments. The Secretary of State, by the way, has approved the Government of India's proposal to allot one lakh a year from Imperial Funds for archæological purposes, including the Director-General's pay and establishment.

MR. W. KUHE, the well-known "entrepreneur," writes the "Westminster," told an amusing story at the distribution of prizes to the students at the Brighton School of Music, which was all the more interesting by reason of the presence of Signor Arditi himself. That composer's celebrated "Il Bacio" had just been rendered by a young lady student. Mr. Kuhe said: "I wonder how many of you know what 'Il Bacio' means? I will tell you; it means 'the kiss.'" The interpretation created much laughter, in which Arditi joined. Mr. Kuhe went on to explain how shortly after the song became popular Signor Arditi was besieged by a crowd of lady students, most of them very good-looking, who told him that they had only one 'Il Bacio' amongst them. "We all like your 'Il Bacio,' and please will you give all one." "Well," proceeded Mr. Kuhe, "Signor Arditi is very good-natured, and he was quite willing to do so, but there was something in the way. Madame Arditi would not hear of his being so generous!"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

DELIMA.—January 22, at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. L. P. do Rosario, Mount Road, Mazagon, Joseph Aloysius de Lima, Assistant, Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay, and eldest son of the late Joseph Aloysius and Maria Teresa de Lima, aged 32 years. Funeral cortege will leave the house at 4-30 this evening. Relations and friends please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
MARRIAGES.

DE COURCY—PARKER—December 28, at St Mary's Church, Multan, by the Rev H Naish, Harry Francis Douglas De Courcy, Punjab Irrigation, to Victoria Parker, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Parker, Hillsborough, County Down, Ireland.

McFADYEN—BROWN—January 15, at the Seetabuldi, United Free Church, Nagpur, C P, by the Rev D Whitton, assisted by the Rev Dr Robertson, the Rev J F McFadyen, M A, to Jessie Berie, younger daughter of Mr James Brown of Greenock, Scotland.

DEATH.

FOXWELL—January 11, at Neemuch, C I, Charles Evelyn Gordon, the dearly loved child of Winifred and Geo H Gordon Foxwell, Telegraph Department, aged 2 years, 11 months and 3 days.

KEMP'S LIST.

— P. V. I. —
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A NERVINE TONIC.

THIS wonderful medicine restores nervous waste, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves." An excellent stimulant taking the place of the insidious "Peg"; as a tonic to the convalescent it is unrivalled. It contains very powerful Nerve Foods, such as Phosporus, Damiana, Coca, &c., combined in such a manner as to form an Elegant Pharmaceutical Preparation.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 33m, Sun sets, 5h. 47m. High water, 10-31m., 11-23a. Low water, 4-45m., 4-29a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 7-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Bombay Ladies' Branch National Indian Association, Lecture, Mrs. Crowe's Bungalow, Malabar Hill, 4-30 p.m.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair, known as the Bapu Khoti Fair, was held last evening near Null Bazaar.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian antelope (Antelope cervicarpa) has been presented to the Zoological collection, by Mr. W. E. Butler.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles "via Aden" will be closed at the General Post Office at the same time as the English Mail on Saturday the 25th January.

CRICKET.—The proposed match between the Bombay and Hindu Gymkhanas for to-day has been abandoned owing to the Bombay Gymkhana being unable to raise a team.

MESSRS. N. POWELL AND Co. of Bombay have been awarded a Gold Medal by the Calcutta Indian Industrial Exhibition of 1901 for the Aseptic Surgical Instruments and Trusses made in their Surgical Factory.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—Mr. C. D. Mahluxmiwalla, Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, will give an introductory lecture on the structure and functions of Root, Stem and Leaf, at the bungalow of Mrs. Crowe, Castellemare, The Ridge, Malabar Hill, at 4-30 p.m. to-day.

BILLIARD HANDICAP AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The billiard tournament, which has been played at Mr. W. B. Green's Cafe Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, for some time, concluded on Tuesday night, when the magnificent silver cup presented by Mr. Green was won by Mr. C. Heiniger, of the Roskopf Patent Watch Agency office. The game was for 250 up and was keenly contested by sixty-four competitors.

ILLEGAL PRODUCTION OF GANJA.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Inspector Nasarvanji Shapurji, of Abkari Department prosecuted Ram Barach and Dhulapsing, the two Purdesee watchmen employed at the Damodher Mill in Ferguson Road, on charges of cultivating hemp in the compound of the mill without a license and of having in their possession 34 tolas of "ganja" illegally produced. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charges. They were fined Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 respectively.

THE RIPON ROAD MURDER.—Mr. P. Byrne the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry this morning at the Morgue regarding the death of Dhondee, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-five years, who was on Sunday morning, murdered by one Khushaldas Vithaldas in Ripon Road. Further evidence of eye-witnesses having been recorded, the accused made a statement to the Coroner, in which he said that he murdered the woman under grave provocation. The jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder against the accused Khushaldas.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, two Parsee actors, Nusservanji Motabhoy, and Fakirji Motabhoy, were charged with disorderly behaviour at the Esplanade Police Court. Yesterday morning the first accused, Nusservanji Metabhoy, was charged with committing a row at a public place and fined Rs. 7. When his trial was over the first accused accompanied by the second called one Nasservanji Edulji, a Parsee who was a witness against him, names and even went so far as to assault him. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to one week's rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to enter into a recognisance of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for one year. The second accused was fined Rs. 5.

PROFESSOR MACMILLAN ON FIGURES OF SPEECH.—Yesterday evening Professor MacMillan, Principal of the Elphinstone College, delivered a lecture on "Figures of Speech Employed in Poetry," at the Sassoon Institute, Mr. William Bell presided. Elphinstonians were present in large numbers. The lecturer made clear what was understood by Figures of Speech. He pointed out that, "To call spade a spade" is not a Figure, but to call poetry "Wine of Demons" is a Figure of Speech. Then the lecturer dwelt upon figures of comparison, contrast, sound, sight &c. at great length, copiously illustrating them with quotations from the great classic poets. The proceedings were concluded with the usual vote of thanks.

SAILORS SENTENCED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, three seamen, M. Roach, L. Blundell and R. Russell of the s. s. Armenian, were charged with being absent without leave on the 20th instant. The accused said that they left the ship on Saturday evening last. They went ashore and did not return till they were arrested on Monday. When they left the ship they passed Mr. John MacDonald, the chief officer on board, who had no objection to letting them go. The chief officer contradicted the accused and said the first and second accused were more or less a source of trouble to the Captain. The Magistrate sentenced the first two to three weeks' and the third to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

A BICYCLE ACCIDENT.—Superintendent Stanford, of D. Division, Bombay Police Force, has reported to the Commissioner of Police that about half past 7 o'clock on Monday night, Pirozshah Maneckji Master, a Parsi, residing at Dhobie Talao was standing in Walkeshwar Road, when he was run into and knocked over by a bicycle ridden by a European, who is said to have been riding with his feet off the padals and at a very fast pace down-hill. The European was thrown off and his machine was somewhat damaged. What injuries the cyclist sustained is not known, as he rode off refusing to give his name and leaving behind the broken parts of his bicycle, viz., the lamp, mud guard and brake. The Parsi received some injuries to his knees and elbows and his gold spectacles were smashed.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF RABID DOG BITE AND HYDROPHOBIA.—At a recent meeting of the committee of the Buisson Bath Society the Committee considered the details in connection with the working of the Buisson Bath Institute, which has now been removed from Fort to Mount Road, Mazagon opposite the Post Office. Dr. B. S. Shroff, Honorary Director in charge of the Institute reported the following six cases:—1 S. G. T. Hindoo; aged 16; bitten by a rabid dog; admitted 23-5-01 discharged cured 6-6-01; last seen doing well 11-11-01. 2 S. A. S. Hindoo, aged 10, student, rabid dog bite, admitted 27-3-01 discharged cured 8-7-01, last seen doing well 20-11-01. 3 P. D. D. Parsee, aged 10, student, rabid dog bite, admitted 26-9-01 discharged cured 2-10-01 last seen doing well 15-12-01. 4 R. N. B. Hindoo, aged 35, rabid dog bite, admitted 3-10-01 discharged cured 12-10-01 last seen doing well 5-1-02 5 M. P. B. 26 Parsee Bonesetter, rabid dog bite had actual Hydrophobia symptoms, admitted 22-11-01 discharged cured 29-11-01, last seen doing well 16-1-02. 6 P. K. C. 55 Parsee lady, rabid dog bite, admitted 7-12-01 discharged cured 14-12-01 last seen doing well 14-1-02.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 22.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.

42-00—Dikshit and D—Khunderao Pandurung vs Dadabhoy Narayen and others—SmethamB and N,—Part heard.
3-01—Crawford and Co—Mahadoo Crushnajee Chidle vs. Rukhmabai widow—Jamsetjee and R—Part heard.
4-01—Mathubhai J and R—Sorabjee Dossabhoy Bhathena vs Keshavlal Jugjeewan—Mansuklal D and J.
40-01—R P Mehta—Gunput Gainoo vs Gungaram Damodar—Mantry and B (for preliminary issue).
30-01—Edgelow G and W—Talarcham Bhimchand and others vs Mankhai widow—Tyebjee D and Co.
6-01—Mulla and M—Alli Mahomed Ellas vs Tar Mahomed Hajee B—Payne G S and M.
8-01—Payne G S and M—Hamrabai widow vs Sulleman Haji Alli—Sorabjee and J.
12-01—Daphtary and F—Soorjee Moorarjee and others vs Maneckvahoo widow—Madhowjee V.
35-01—Bhaishunker and K—Bhugwaulal Chugonlal and others vs Gordhundas Nursey and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama.
2-01—Mulla and M—Withaldas Laljee vs Thakar Lilladhur Mathuradas and others—Little and Co.
14-01—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs Rosa Angela Fernandes—Sorabjee and J.
18-01—Nanu and H—Shirinbai widow vs Jehangir Eduljee Laher—Kanga and P.
20-01—D D Romer—Vishnu B Kanekar vs Krishna B Mahadeshwar D and F.
15-01—Unwala and P—Soobabai widow vs Cooverjee Nusserwanjee and other K and Patel
23-01—Dand J—Hirjee Manjee vs Gokuldas Madhowjee—T D and L
27-01—C and Vaidya—Lukhamsey Hirjee vs Nagsey Karpal—M J and M
28-01—N M Cama—Bhaichund Naron vs Bhugwanlal Chugonlal and other—B and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For Dismissal.

595-00—In person—Sitaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D.

Reference for hearing.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894—Cause in the matter of Government and Tribhowandas Munguldas and others—E F Nicholson for Government. Nanu and H, Bhaishunker and K and M C and V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

822-01—Payne G S and M—George Arnold Charpie and others vs Frederich Sahla—Dikshit and D.
681-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Habib Haji Moosa vs Cassam Habib and others—Little and Co and Mulla and M.
222-01—Craigie L and O—The Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and others—Thakoredas and Co.
280-01—Craigie L and O—The Trikamdas Mills Co Ld vs Dossabhoy Furdunjee Gazdar—Unwalla and P.
161-01—Payne G S and M—Javerbai Widow and others vs Kalla Bhoora and others—Thakoredas and Co.
523-01—Wadia and G—Jafferjee Adamjee K vs Bai Javerbai and others—Payne G S and M.
378-01—Jamsetjee and R—Gangaram Manroop vs Tekchand Bhaga and others—Mulla and M
303-01—Shamrao and M—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Balkrishna Harichand and others—R P Mehta for pauper.
299-01—Crawford B and Co—Sorabjee Hormusjee Khan and others vs Baboo Sashi Bhoosan and another—R N Motabhoy.
265-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Kessher Vahoo and another vs Ranchordas Haridas and another—Payne G S and M.
239-938-6-01—Chitnis and M—Balkrishna Ramkrishna vs The Oriental Life Assurance Co—Ardeshir H D and Co.
431-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co vs Lakhmidas Khimjee Vasa—Mulla and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKER.

For dismissal under Rule 105.

791-01—Malvi H and M—Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi vs Goswami Shri 108 Shri Goverdhanlaljee Girdarlaljee.
866-01—Matubhai J and M—Keshrichand Savaichand vs Fulchand Kallianchand and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

503-01—Payne G S and M—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs F P Pereira and others—In person.
737-00—Edgelow G and W—Cassum Noormahomed vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan—Nanu and H.
531-01—N M Cama—Shamjeebhai Daya vs Rahimtoola Cassum—Payne G S and M
551-01—H Dayabhai—Thobhanbhai Damjee vs N C Macleod and another—Edgelow G and W.
436-01—Daphtary and F—Tokersey Shamjee and others vs Trikamjee Shewjee and another—Matubhai J and M.
393-14792-01—Captain and V—Mahomed Ahmed Jan vs Bertie Smith and Co—Kanga and P.
201-01—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Kesservahu alias Ramabai widow vs Runchordas Hurridas and another—Payne G S and M.
521-01—Smetham B and N—Messrs. Aldridge Salmon and Co vs Joshi Hirjee Govindjee and others—Mulla and M and Payne G S and M.
45-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Muncherjee Bhicajee Soodivala and others vs Vadilal Mulchand—Smetham B and N
824-00—In person—Ahmed Moosa vs Hawabai and others—Thakurdas.
429-00—Edgelow G and W—Purshotum Morarjee vs V S Moodlier and others—Chitnis M and M.
708-00—K B Mehta—Ganput Daya Chawan vs Luxmibai widow and others—Sorabjee and J.
718-98—Nanu and H—Vinayekrao Gunputrao Khotare vs Vussonjee Munjee—Madhowjee V.
676-00—Daphtary and F—Eknath Raghoonath Khote and another vs Vasudeo Gopal Bhundarkar and others.
848-00—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Hurri and others vs N C Macleod—In person.
449-99—Little and Co—Anundrao Vinayek and another vs Dharsey Jewraj and others—Thakurdas and Co.
348-00—Edgelow G and W—Brijlal Jaitroop vs Vithaldas Gooculdas.
319-00—Edgelow G and W—Brijlal Jaitroop vs Chandrabhan Jaitroop and others.
590-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Nemchand Manockchand vs Dewjee Kessowjee—Bicknell M and M.
599-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Mowjibhai Hirjee and others vs Muljibhoy Rahimbhoy and others—Edgelow G and W.
511-01—Pestonjee R and K—Sitabai widow vs Canjee Gooculdas—Crawford B and Co.
617-01—K B Mehta, for pauper—Havabai widow and others vs Yacoob Ismail and another—Captain and V.

BOMBAY RACES.

Third and Final Entries closed on Tuesday 21st January.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1902.

The Desert Stakes—Distance 1 mile
9 Captain Greville's b a h Leader 13-3
The Lilliput Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
13 Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13-3
14 Colonel Beaver's g a h Marmion 13-3
The Gaye Cup—Distance 5 furlongs
11 Colonel Beaver's br an m Wait-a-While 14 3-4
12 Mr T J Preston's b c m Ladysmith II 14 1 3-4 By wire
The Small Pony Plate—Distance 1-2 mile
11 Captain Darell's Ethel II By wire
12 Mr A W P's b aus g Gelstan 13-3
13 Mr T C Naples b aus m Nanette 13 3 1-2

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY 1902.

The Importer's Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
11 Colonel Beaver's b aus g Autocrate by wire
15 Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck 5 years
16 Mr T C Naples ch aus g Fitzeros 6 years
The Bombay Derby—Distance 1 1-2 miles
12 Captain Greville's b a h Leader 13 3
The Second Dealers—Distance 1 mile
20 Mr Darvish Shaikly's g a h Khaderi
The Fort Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs
10 Colonel Beaver's g a h Marmion 13 3
The Paddock Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs
13 Colonel Beaver's g a h Marmion 13-3
The Imperial Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs
14 Colonel Beaver's Cr aus m Wait-a-while 14 3-4
15 Mr Cross b aus m Nada 14 3-4

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY 1902.

The Sir Cowasje Jehangir Purse—Distance 1 1-4 miles
10 Captain Greville's b a h Leader 13 3
The Stud Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs
8 Colonel Beaver's b cb h Regularity 5 years
The Steward's Purse—Distance 5 furlongs
14 Captain Darell's Ethel II by wire

FORTH DAY, THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY 1902.

The Champion Stakes—Distance 1 1-4 miles
8 Colonel Beaver's b cb h Regularity 5 years
The Lawn Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
13 Colonel Beaver's br aus m Wait-a-While 14 3-4
14 Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Beryl 13 3-4
15 Mr Cross' b aus m Nada 14 3-4

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY 1902.

The Byculla Club Cup—Distance 1 1-4 miles
20 Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Severity By Trenchant Lomia by wire
The Stand Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
13 Mr T C Naples br aus m Nancy Till 6 years
The Innovations Stakes—Distance 7 furlongs
13 Colonel Beaver's b aus m Wait-a-While 14 3-4
14 Mr Cross br aus m Nada 14 3-4
15 Mr F J Preston's b c m Ladysmith II 14 1 3-4 by wire

HANDICAPS.

Bombay 7th Extra Meeting Saturday 25th January 1902

The Sydney Plate 7 Furlongs

Cinder 9-7, Nautilus 9-5, Nada 9-3, Minnehaha 8 10, Alma 8-7, Good Boy 7-12, Miss Birnie 7-11, Optical 7-10 and Gelstan 7-4

The Welter Plate—6 furlongs

President 12-0, Governor 10-0, Tirah 9-13, Feroze 9-12, Lady Betty 9-10, Lordling 9-8, Ansira 9 5, Sweet William 8-12, Naughty Boy 1-11, Nonpariel 8-06, Magistrate 8-1 and Manilla 8-0

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

CECIL GRAY
Secy W I T C

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT AT "READY-MONEY HOUSE."

SIR JEHANGIR and Lady Cowasjee Jehangir had made excellent arrangements for the entertainment they gave last night at their residence, "Readymoney House," Malabar Hill, in honour of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Member of Parliament. No doubt Sir Muncherjee has been accorded a hearty reception wherever he has been a guest since his arrival in Bombay for a short season; for in addition to the rare privilege he enjoyed of being Lord Curzon's guest for a week in Calcutta, he received an enthusiastic reception at Ahmedabad and Poona in recognition of his services to his countrymen as the Member for India. Equally enthusiastic no doubt was the honour done him at the Bombay Town Hall on Saturday. But there was a peculiar interest attaching to the manner in which he was entertained last night by his intimate friends Sir Jehangir and Lady Jehangir, and in the great personal cordiality which was noticeable in the proceedings throughout. "Ready-money House" looked at its best both in respect of the decorations and the illuminations which had been specially made, regardless of cost or trouble. The illumination inside and outside the bungalow was very effective. Inside, the decorations were made with the taste which the host and hostess might be expected to evince from their frequent visits to European cities. The guests, who included representatives of all classes and nationalities, began to arrive about 9 o'clock, and being received at the porch entrance, were escorted to the upper reception rooms. A military band played for their amusement at intervals. They were also entertained with vocal and instrumental music by ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. Sir Muncherjee, when he arrived at the mansion about 9-45 p.m., was accorded a most friendly greeting. He soon exchanged social amenities with many old friends and familiar faces and time glided away most pleasantly for all. At a late hour, an adjournment was made to the refreshment buffets where Sir Jehangir proposed the health of the Member for India, of which the latter made a fitting acknowledgment.

Amongst those who had accepted the invitations were: The Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant, the Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, the Hon. Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Lady and Miss Jamsetji, H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, and Lady Petit, the Hon. Mr. Walter and Lady Rice, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Crowe, His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice, Mrs. and Miss Candy, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Miss Fulton, the Hon. Mr. Justice, Mrs. and Miss Russell, Mr. Justice Starling, Mr. J. N. Tata, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Chandavarkar, Professor Haffkine, Col. and Mrs. Dimmock, Count Pfeil, Viscount De Wrem, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon J. David, Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Murzban, Dr., Mrs. and the Misses Temulji B. Nariman, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Obitty, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Strangman, Mr. F. M. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Mr. L. G. Fraser, Mr. Geo. C. Plinston, Mr. and Mrs. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. and Mrs. Barrow, Major Childe, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, Mr. and Mrs. J. Guzdar, the Hon. Mr., Mrs. and Misses Tate, Mr., Mrs. and Miss M. McMillan, Professor O. V. Muller, Mr. R. D. Setna, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stanley Reed, Mr. Merwanji F. Murzban, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Turner, Captain J. H. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sassoon, the Rev. Father Dreckman, Captain Greig, Dr. and Mrs. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Captain the Hon. Beresford Greville, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson Brown, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Moses, Major and Mrs. Stanley Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Ratan J. Tata, Dr. Sorab C. Hormusjee, Miss Bomanji Petit, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mr. and Mrs. C. L Burns, Mr. and Mrs. R. Tibbets, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth, Major and Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. and Miss Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jamsetji, Mr. Maneckji C. Petit, Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Mr. B. N. Seervai, Mr. and Mrs. K. N. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. Rozario, Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes, Mr. and Mrs. Steven, Mr. and Mrs. Shellim, Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerley, Captain Sloane Starley, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan, Mr. Elseworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, the Misses Muir Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Lt. Col. Boyd, Mr. William Carter, the Rev. and Mrs Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Bradburry, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Steven, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. S. Dracup, Mr. and Mrs. Begbie, Mr. F. St. Geo. Gratwicke, Mr. C. J. Michael, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mody, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makanji, Mr. Naranji Dawarkadas, Mr. and Mrs. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. D. Adenwalla, Mr. F. R. Vicaji, and Mrs. P. M. Kanga, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Parekh, Dr. R. N. Khory, Mr. Ameruddin Tyebji, Mr. Framji Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Banaji, Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Mr. F. Banaji, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs K. S. Powvalla, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Unvalla, Mr and Mrs B. H. Allbless, Mr. and Mrs F. S. Taleyarkhan, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ghandy, Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas, Mr. and Mrs R. M. Chichgar, Mr. Jeejeebhoy P. M. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Mrs and Misses Rustom Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. N. D. Dady Sett, Mr. and Mrs H. N. Vakil, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Rustom J. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. D. F. Commodor, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. and Mrs N. H. Moos, Mr. M. D. Doctor, Aga Shah Rookhshah, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Tribhovandas M. Nathoobhoy, Mr Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr. C. D. Dady, Mr and Mrs P. N. Wadia, Mr., Mrs. and Misses M. N. Wadia.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, which is expected here to-morrow brings the following passengers:—

Rosenfeld Mrs H	Randall Miss M
Wood Mrs	Duncan Miss
Turner Major A L M	Gibson Miss
Thurburn Col	Pearson Mr C E
Thurnbull Mrs	Heyworth Miss
Turnbull and maid two Misses	Sinclair Mr J
Walker Mr and Mrs L	Cronise Mr A
Watts Mrs E	Cronise Mrs
Nash Miss	Hubbard Mrs
Tudbury Mr J L	Armin Major
Callaghan Mrs and Miss	Nepean Major and Mrs H C B
Rose Capt	Cook Mr F
Dance Mr G W	Abel Mr
Morgan Mr and Mrs C H	Hope Rev and Mrs C S
James Inglis Mr	Meyer Mrs E F
Ashworth Mr and Mrs C H	Dobson Miss
Wanton Miss	Magor Miss
Worsfold Miss	Gold Mr H G
Crawley Major and Mrs	Gold Mrs
Wale Mr C	Cookesley Capt and Mrs M
Isherwood Mr H B	Lyle Mrs and Miss
Booth Mr and Mrs F H	Rouse Capt
Sparkes Mr	England Mr E J
Allen Mrs C G	Pele Miss
Walker Mr and Mrs J	Stewart Mr A P
Walker Miss A E	Cassell Sir E
Cheales Miss A E	Cassell Mrs
Poulsford Mr	Arnold Morley Mr
Ball Rev Canon and Mrs	Cradock Lieut-Col M
Cook Mr F	Kelly Mr P
Tottenham Miss	Hunter Mr J G
Lamb Mr F B E	Anderson Miss E
Bailey Mr and Mrs	Smith Mrs B
Hubbard Mr and Mrs G S S	McKeagne nurse and child Miss
Rose and maid Mrs	Farthing Mr W J
Frasor Mr and Mrs L J	Dabey Mr A G
Benrose Mr and Miss	Schoonmaker Mr and Mrs W N
Hynd Mr D	Harris Mr and Mrs
Forbes Sempill Hon R A	Lindsay Mrs
Johnson Mr H J	Hart Mr J
Gore Miss	Press Mr W H
Oatway Miss	Bodington Mr A
Swan Mrs	Lys Mr W
Milward Miss	Duck Mr S D
Shipman Mr C S	Knox Wight Mr and Mrs J
Shipman Mrs	Magens Mr and Mrs
Beynon child and infant, Mrs W	Clark Mr and Mrs D M
Wilson Mr J D	Horgan Mr G H
Fletcher Mr	Northey Mrs
Medlicott Mr J H	Miller Miss
Barton Mrs T B	Wilson Mrs W
Barton Miss	Prosser Mr Thos
Stamford Miss	Gordon Mrs M
Rodick Mr	Gordon Miss
Cunliffe Mr and Mrs	Gilbert Mr R
Grant Major and Mrs	Weigall Mrs
Hartrey Miss	Hope Miss
Jessel Miss	Goodrich Mr and Mrs E
Magniac and maid Miss	Botting Miss
Agnes Josling Miss	Morrison Mr E
Cooke Miss	Morrison Miss
Oakes Mr A	Raxendale Miss
Martin Mr S	McNeill Mr A
Collard Miss	Gray Mr J
Warren Mrs 2 children, infant and governess	Candy Col
Fensi Miss	Walker Mr P J
Roper Mrs	Proctor Mr H
Roper Mr J	Wood Miss L N
Chrestien jun Mr F F	Gedge Miss
Milner Mr W A	Laughton Miss D
Richardson Rev C E	Petorkin Mr S B
Milner Mrs S E	Paley and maid Mr and Mrs G A
Milner Miss M E	
Dawe Mrs H W	

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Kt Templar 2,767 tons, Captain C N Finnis will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Djibouti, 2,760 tons, Captain Ceccaldi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, in ballast and 9 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line Steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain J Hamilton sailed yesterday for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's Steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain P J Morgan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast port with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Onda, 3,410 tons, Captain W W Tucker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 10th January with a Cargo of coal.

THE steamer St Kilda, 2,269 tons, Captain O E Cafferata, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Batoum, 29th December, with a cargo of 125,600 cases and 20,600 tons of kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's Steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers, Mrs Rower, Mr Francis, Sisters Mana, and Anie, H H Aga Khan, 19 natives, and 50 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 22.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Assaye .... Lambert ....Torpedo G'boat
a Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N .... —
a Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N........ —

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia........ .... Turret-ship
4 Torpedo Boats........ .... —
a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
H M S Pomone	2135	Simons			Royal Navy
H M S Plassey					Torpedo G'boat
H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Noakoping (bque)	593	Mattson			Owen & Okell
Flor de Mar (schr)	121	Nacoda			
Rajpootana	1312	Robinson			M M & Co
Jelunga		Hutchinson			M M & Co
Crescent	901	Raffia			M H Cassum
Kt Templar	2767	Finnis			T M & Co
Valentia	2111	Richards			A Montochoff
Kangra	1478	Sharpe			M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan	Calcutta		T M & Co
Epirus	2117	Theophelates			P & O Co
Nizam	2911	Bullen			T M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Hill			M M & Co
Irdoswald	2603	Craig			
Armenia	5756	McCoorkey			Transport
Caledonia	5529	Gordon	London		P & O S N Co
Indra	3923	Crawen			M M & Co
Umballa	3423	Wilson	Calcutta	24-1	M M & Co
Palitana	1984	Le Marchand	Zanzibar, &c		M M & Co
Kt Kilda	2269	Caffirata			Bombay Co
Djebanti	2760	Ceccaldi			K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Dronsonby	2353	McCulloch	Antwerp	23-1	J M & Co
B	Clan Ogilvy	1654	Paterfield			F M & Co
C	Albenja	2769	Peterson	Hamburg	30-1	Glade & Co
D	Wistow Hall	2139	William	Karachi	23-1	K N & Co
G	Safari	891	Teps	Zanzibar	3-2	A Strandes
K	Matin	2413	Archer	Hamourg	4-2	W & A G & Co
L	Ballaarat	2360	Peters	China	28-1	P & O Co
P	Claverdon	2035	Parker	Shanghai	23-1	W & A G & Co
Q	Janeta	2179	Ford	Hull	24-1	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Mahanadi	547	Hoosenlee	Karachi	25-1	Shpd & Co
Ponani	552	Mahomed	Mangalore	21-1	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
1	Hispania	2213	Hamilton	Liverpool	22-1	W & A G & Co
2	Vienna	2663	McDougall		30-1	F M & Co
3	Nilo	1528	Stakle	Venice	27-1	C Boggiano
4	Orissa	3525	Motcalfe	Japan	1-1	M M & Co
5	Lord Kelvin	2232	Steet	Dunkirk	31-1	M M & Co
6	Valetta	2974	Cubbit	China	12-2	P & O Co
7	Trentham Hall	2668	Black	Antwerp	23-1	K N & Co
8	Imperator	2320	Androvich	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
9	Aston Hall	2122	McFee	Liverpool	24-1	K N & Co
12	Carthage	2693	London	London	25-1	P & O S N Co
14	Dwarka	759	Rothwell		24-1	M M & Co
15	Burma	1974	Valentine		6-2	K N & Co
16	Georgian Prince	2078	Flat	Marseilles	31-1	E L & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Pemba	986	Martyr	P Gulf	30-1	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Courland	992	Miller	Gulf Ports	23-1	Shpd & Co
Godaveri	57	Fuker			do

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	St Kilda s	Cafferata	Batoum, Dec 29
22	Djibouti s	Ceccaldi	Mauritius
	Onda s	Tucker	Calcutta, Jan 10

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Hispania s	Hamilton	Liverpool, &c
	Nadir s	Morgan	Calcutta, &c

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kt Templar, Finnis for Calcutta
" Pachumba, Rickford for Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Remba, for Persian Gulf
" Albenga, for Hamburg, &c
" Djoonte, for Havre and Dunkirk

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Arrived from
Jan. 4	Baron Cowdor	Calcutta
12	Battersea Bridge	London
14	Ockenfels	Bremen
14	Flamingo	Calcutta
14	Scharlachberger	Bremen
16	German Cruiser Thetis	Colombo
16	Okenfels	Bremen
14	Clan Gordon	...
19	Shahjehan	Rangoon

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18—Strs. Everingham, Knight Bachelor, Pentakota, Duplelx, and Maharani.
Jan. 19—Strs. Oolobaria, Ellora, Kapurthala and a steamer.

DAILY IMPORTS—JANUARY 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—100 hogsheads ale, H J Rustomjee and Co; 27 cases confectionery, A A Hoosein; 80 cases provision &c, Boyce and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—125 kegs chemicals E Allibhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Beird s—2729 barrels lubricating oil, Standard Oil Company.

FROM GENOA.

R Bubattino s—449 barrels lubricating oil Standard Oil Company.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Aston Hall s—88 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM BOSTON.

Aston Hall s—2 cases musical instruments, S Rose and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Veron s—9 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.
Rudeshiemer s—3 cases perfumery, A H Abdoolally.
Rothenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—35 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 400 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co; 1,450 cwts oil cake, R Fazul

FOR LONDON.

Dromondy s—38 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co
Carthage s—5 hogsheads condiments, M M Poonjiajee and Co; 38 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR HULL.

Vienna s—1,125 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Brothers;

FOR ANTWERP.

Janetta s—2,020 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixen and Co; 1,004 cwts myrabollams, Byjee Oomersey and Co
Trentham Hall s—1,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Aston Hall s—711 cwts groundnut seed, D Nanjee and Co
Georgian Prince s—45 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co 2,970 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 1,251 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR HAIPHONG.

Matin s—8,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 35 bales cotton, a Blascheck and Co.; Canjee Purbat and Co; 9,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy

Albenga s—380 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes and Co. 220 bales cotton A Blascheck, 130 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 225 cwts myrabollams, B Visram and Co; 4,002 cwts gingelly-seed, Forbes, Forbes and Co 3,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers 2,000 cwt. oil cake, and 550 bales cotton, Glade and Co, 400 cwt; myrabollams and 1,665 cwts rape-seed, Volkart Brothers; 160 cwts gum, J. Primjee, 1 pot geranium oil, Volkart Brothers; 2 pots rose oil, 236 cwt gum, 230 cwts gum, Baurur and Krause.

For Bremen Albunga s—560 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 19 cases bristles, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—440 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tojpal and Co., 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. 500 cwts myrabollams Cosser and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, W Becha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Aallarat s—22 cwts ginda horns, Yan Shun and Co.
Claverden s—400 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Ballaarat s—200 bales [illegible] and 50 bales cotton R Canjee and Co; 200 bales twist, O Bomanjee and Co; 300 bales twist R S N Talati and Co; 300 bales twist T Dossabhoy and Co; 300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR KOBE.

Orissa s—10 bales cotton, Gaddu... and Co; 800 bale cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April to 4th Jan. 1902	11,629,144
3. Balance to be remitted from 5th Jan. 1902, to 31st March, 1902	4,870,856

MY DEAR MR. BRUZARD.—

There are men and things which dispense with the commonplace of praise. Richard Wagner is, without doubt, known to you as a glory of contemporary Art, in whom Germany with good reason considers itself honoured, and I congratulate the Philharmonic Society of London in having chosen him to direct its Concerts. Need I add that I have been for some years bound to Wagner by intimate friendship.

Will you, therefore, my dear Mr. BRUZARD, kindly do what lies in your power to favour him during the time with one of those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well.

Many cordial remembrances and ever yours,

F. LISZT.

ERARD PIANOS.

At London Cash Prices From the

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY and POONA.

"LALIMLI"

(THE RED TAMARIND)

IS THE

TRADE-MARK

OF THE

CAWNPORE

WOOLLEN

MILLS CO., LD.,

CAWNPORE,

and is a

GUARANTEE

that EVERY ARTICLE to which

it is affixed is made of

PURE SOUND WOOL

and

NOTHING BUT WOOL.

ASK FOR

The "LALIMLI" Brand,

and see that you get it.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

PURE WOOL

GOODS MANUFACTURED.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

LECHARD FILS

BORDEAUX

SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly

SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."

A.B.C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Boast Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 2 annas each. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all diseases.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
Mandvi, Chookia, Comer Khadi and Dongri	12	9	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadry, Bhuleshwar	20	13	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	14	10	16
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	11	32
F Parel, Sewree and Naigaum	3	3	13
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	8
Hospitals	0	8	15
Total	71	56	168
plague dated cases to date	102,301	88,398	
Same date last year	73	73	220

ARTISTIC HOUSE FURNISHING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS & DECORATORS,

9, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

HAVE OPENED BUSINESS at the above Address, and have on view some of the Choisest and Newest design of :—

Furniture, Silks, Tapestries, Cretonnes, Art Muslins, Curtains, Carpets, Table Linens, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Towels, Blankets, Plated Ware, Cutlery and Glassware, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and Pottery, Leather Bags, Travelling Trunks, Rugs, Hinks, Lamps of all descriptions.

PATTERNS, PRICE LISTS, AND DESIGNS SENT ON APPLICATION.

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

ART JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

By Appointment.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GOLD AND SILVER SUITABLE FOR WEDDING PRESENTS,

SPORTS AND GYMKHANA PRIZES.

MODERATE PRICES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BROADWOOD PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

COLLARD AND COLLARD PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

KNAKE PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

RUD. IBACH PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SOFT FRONTED SHIRTS.

EXCELLENT VALUE.

SOFT GAUZE

MAUVE WHITE, PALE-BLUE PINK } 3 for Rs. 12-0

FINE SOFT TWILL, WHITE & STRIPED } 6 for Rs. 13-8.

SPECIAL SHAPE COLLARS FOR SOFT SHIRTS } Doz. Rs. 7.8.

Asquith & Lord

OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum: Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd January 1902.

1. There will be 12-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at both Head-quarters, to-day (Thursday) at 3-45 p.m.
2. The Proficiency Class will meet at Fort Head-quarters to-day (Thursday) after drill.
3. A Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, to-day (Thursday) at 7 a.m. sharp.
4. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Saturday afternoon the 25th instant.

Trains leave at the Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 4 p.m., and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

By Order,

G. STODDART, Captain, R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1902.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

A LONDON contemporary devotes much space to the consideration of industrial questions of the day. Having been roused to a sense of its duty to its readers by the words and example of the Prince of Wales at the Guildhall banquet, it has taken the trouble to collect the opinions of some of those whose positions and achievements in the business world entitle them to speak with authority. The Chairman of the Peninsula and Oriental Steamship Company, Sir Thomas Sutherland, deprecates the undue pessimism of which the press generally has of late been so full. "I believe," writes Sir Thomas, "I believe the commercial classes are very fairly woke up—I mean the Employer Class—and hardly require any prompting in this direction. Every man engaged in trade in which he has to encounter foreign competition must realise that he can only hold his own by meeting his competitors fairly and squarely." Sir Thomas' opinion is, of course, entitled to the highest respect, but it seems to us that in his attempt to prove it, he merely begs the question at issue. Every man engaged in trade ought certainly to realise that if he is not sooner or later to go under, he must "meet his competitors fairly and squarely" by improving his methods. But does he realise it, and if does so, does he act accordingly? This is the real question; and the answer of the consular reports all over Europe for years past has been a monotonous negative. We may remark in passing that these reports have not passed strictures on the men, whom by implication Sir Thomas seems most to blame, but on the employers. The universal complaint is, not that British workmanship or goods are inferior in themselves to German or American,—on the contrary it is allowed that they are as a rule even superior; but that British firms refuse to perform the elementary duty of catering for their customers; the articles they supply are excellent; but unfortunately they do not happen to be the articles required by the market. Sir Thomas allows indeed that "the Germans possess the faculty of taking pains in the smallest matters of business, while the Englishman rather disdains the trouble of doing so;" he fails to see that this accusation comes home to the employer and not to the workman who can only carry out his master's instructions. Sir Thomas' second generalization "that the American workingman is a more independent unit than his conqueror in this country," cannot be disputed by those who are acquainted with the superiority of the American, innate as well as acquired. But it seems to us that if the British workman is more dependent and less useful than his cousin across the herring-pond, the responsibility for his lack of independence must be shared by his master and employer; neither master nor workman is educated enough to allow the workman to become an "independent unit" rather than a mere tool.

The question of education is in fact at the root of our industrial as it is at the root of all our national difficulties, military and political. Mr. Henry B. Murray, the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, has a thorough grasp of this fact. Like Sir Thomas Sutherland he is an optimist; he thinks that the German and American competition of recent years has been in a great measure forced and artificial; but his optimism does not prevent him seeing that we can only keep our position in industry and commerce by strenuous and unremitting efforts to keep abreast of the times. "I am disposed to think," he writes, "that the allegations as to the increase of foreign competition with British trade are being overdone. . . I also incline to believe that as in the past, so also in the future, England will prove financially strong enough to bear the stress of unnatural and bounty-fed competition." "But" on the other hand, "international commercial rivalry is bound to increase as years go by. The peaceful consuming populations of both hemispheres are growing unprecedentedly and with them productive power and the capital which animates them." "I will not believe," writes Mr. Murray, "that the British nation which has annihilated distance and united the outlying corners of the earth by steam-carriage which has brought buyer and seller together on the market-places of the universe, without regard to time or distance, by means of the speaking wire, will not maintain the first place amongst traders which it has so laboriously won for itself." Mr. Murray lets himself be carried away somewhat in this passage by his rhetoric and his patriotism; but when he discusses the means to be taken to ensure the glorious end of which he is so confident, he has plenty of common-sense and "day light" to throw on his subject. "There is," in his opinion, "no royal method of 'waking up England.'" There is only one way and that is by improving our education. "This should be the first and immediate task of England." Mr. Murray does not mince matters in his description of our present system: "We are three or four generations behind Germany and nearly two behind the U. S. A., not only in elementary, but also in other branches of education. Our Government and our Parliaments know that we are wasting large sums of money annually on incomplete tuition; they know that other nations are ahead of us in this indispensable respect—and yet we have neither an educational code from primary to tertiary, nor have we a Minister or a real Department of Education." Mr. Murray lays special stress on elementary education. "Without an efficient elementary foundation the subsequent superstructure of commercial, technical or scientific specialisation cannot be built." It is notorious that the Germans themselves attribute their success not to their technical education, but to their general education on which it is founded. The personal experience of many Englishmen of the German school system leads them to thoroughly endorse this view. If we are to hold our own this state of things will have to be changed. Mr. Murray will have no excuses. "The cost to the nation of the whole South Africa campaign is a feabite in comparison to the loss ensuing from the absence of a revised code of education rising continuously from an improved elementary school right up to a modernised University." Germany is just now in the throes of a commercial crisis, but her commercial education is not the cause. It is more probably the result of over-production, of the many racing for the prizes that can only be won by the few.

Next in importance to education, is in Mr. Murray's opinion the Labour question; he advocates measures to deal with it like those recently passed in Australia and New Zealand to prevent strikes and lock-outs by enforcing conciliation by an arbitration court. He probably only voices the opinion of all thinking men on this point; but in his advocacy of the re-establishment of the apprentice system we think he has made a mistake. If the evidence of history counts, it is far more probable that the German apprentice system will follow the fate of our own. Another imperative need is the cheapening of the means of transport. "The country which invented and applied steam as a means of transport now disposes of probably the dearest system of land-carriage in the world." The evil is a crying one and in spite of its notoriety not a step is being taken to remedy it. The railways in England maintain their popularity with the small fraction of the nation called the travelling public by running two or three fast through expresses at relatively cheap rates; they recoup themselves at the expense of the immense majority by their disgraceful short-distance services and by the iniquitous goods tariff. Mr. Murray states that it costs less to bring sugar from Hungary to London than to carry the same sugar from London to Manchester. This particular instance may need verification, but of its a priori probability we have no doubt. In this as in some other things we shall have to copy our Continental neighbours however humiliating it may be to our national pride. State-Railways have become a necessity, and their advent is a matter of time. It is not easy yet to see the ways and means; the railway interest is one of the strongest in the House of Commons; but it is inconceivable that the nation once it realises the fact will consent to having its strength sapped in order that the Companies' shares and dividends may go up. Mr. Murray hopes a great deal from Imperial Federation for our future industrial development. However desirable that still somewhat far-off event may seem politically, we fail to see that it would have any appreciable effect on our commercial and industrial interests. The Colonies have taken no pains to conceal their adherence to Protection and their distrust of free-trade even with the Mother-Country. We have heard little more of Mr. Chamberlain's famous Zollverein beyond the introduction of penny postage. To say the least it does not seem at all probable that the Colonies would assent to any form of federation that entailed the abolition of their much-cherished tariffs.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONER IN BOMBAY.

MR. ARMSTRONG, the Deputy Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, stated the case for Bombay very lucidly at the meeting of the Chamber Committee with Mr. Robertson, the Special Commissioner appointed to enquire into the administration and working of the Indian railways. The apologies, with which his statement opened, were not quite necessary nor yet the confession that he had not been able to discuss with the Committee the points they wished specially to put before Mr. Robertson, or to refresh his memory regarding the various questions involved. It is a mistake to discount one's own evidence beforehand. But a man's natural modesty will sometimes take the upper hand and impel him to make admissions which occasionally are damaging. Whether, however, Mr. Armstrong did so or not matters little. His statement was forcible and sound. It recapitulated the representations which have been made to Government as to the necessities of Bombay and gave due prominence to the feeling prevalent in Bombay as to Government's neglect of Bombay for Bengal. "It has been said," observed Mr. Armstrong, "that because Government is located in Calcutta for part of the year, their interest is directed more to schemes on the other side of India." But the speaker expressed no opinion on this subject beyond remarking that nothing of any moment had been done for Bombay for several years otherwise than by private enterprise. That statement is simply a statement of fact. That what has been done has been by private enterprise is to our credit. One of the chief aims of Government is to encourage the investment of native capital and so long as Bombay capitalists will come forward the more Government will be pleased. At the same time it would be well if that approval were shown in a more practical manner and schemes in which Government action is essential were pushed forward. The objection Lord Curzon raised to the Mandalay-Kunlon line cannot be repeated in respect to those of which the Bombay Chamber has urged the construction for so many years. "In the matter of extensions," said Mr. Armstrong, "we have made no progress whatever during the year, the only prospect of help that had been held out to this side of India, having been withdrawn in the revised programme received in last August and as was shown in the Chamber's letter, dated 21st August this port, which does some 35 per cent. of the entire foreign trade of India, including Burma, is not even promised more than eleven and half per cent. of the grants in the next three years." And the Deputy Chairman made another strong point where he instituted a comparison of the expenditure on lines under construction, which showed the percentage proportion devoted to Bombay to be 2·41 per cent, Calcutta 68·70, Karachi 6·93, Madras 10·65 and Burma 11·31. Taken in connection with the trade of the various ports, the figures are indeed very striking, for, Mr. Armstrong shows that the share of each province in the total foreign trade of India in the last five years was Bombay 37·42 per cent., Calcutta 40·89, Sind 4·97, Madras 8·98 and Burma 7·74. Other important points were brought to the notice of Mr. Robertson, that concerning the deficiency of rolling-stock. This and other matters have already been brought to the notice of the Government of India in the lucid representations which the Chamber has addressed to the Financial Department. Mr. Muirhead, the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, and Mr. Robertson had an interchange of opinions as to the time occupied in the transit of goods trains, but each gentleman elected to be of the same opinion still, and it is difficult to say which is right—probably Mr. Muirhead, for he is well acquainted with the capacity of both Indian railways and railway servants, which Mr. Robertson is not, nor ever could be, unless he served a period of years in a railway in this country. But the Commissioner, no doubt, learnt much from his visit to Bombay which will be turned to good account.

THE BOMBAY CENSUS REPORTS.

THE completion of the work incidental to the last census in Bombay is marked by the publication of the volumes in which Mr. S. M. Edwardes tells the story of the labours of the enumerators, and points the moral of the census statistics. He has, however, done more than analyse the features of Bombay's varied population, as revealed by the information gleaned from the people themselves. The varieties of race and language, and the varying degrees of educational progress among the communities to be met with in this cosmopolitan city, form a highly fascinating subject of study, and Mr. Edwardes has dealt with it thoroughly and enthusiastically in the report proper. But the completion of the census has provided the opportunity for recapitulating the history of Bombay, and in a separate volume Mr. Edwardes has given us a gracefully written, eminently readable and deeply interesting account of the rise of the city on the Island which the Portuguese called the "Island of the Good Life." This account carries us back to the earliest historical period in which the cluster of isles now forming Bombay find mention, and the narrative is brought up to date. That this historical work has been undertaken and completed is due to the suggestion of the Government of India that the report of the census taken in the first year of the new century should not only examine thoroughly the current statistics but should deal worthily with the history and growth of the city of Bombay. That Mr. Edwardes found this a congenial task and even a labour of love is evidenced by every line of his bright and scholarly work. He had an abundance of material, but for that very reason the mere labour of preparation was no light one, and it is not the least creditable part of the achievement that the whole of the exhaustive volumes relating to the census work have been published within a year of the actual numbering of the people. In preparing the historical account, Mr. Edwardes was assisted by Mr. P. B. Joshi, Khan Bahadur Fazullah Latfullah, and Dr. L. Godinho, who are respectively authorities on the Hindu, Mahomedan and Portuguese eras of sovereignty over Bombay. One of the most pleasing features of the census operations was the public spirit shown by the leaders of the various communities in assisting the authorities to accomplish their task. They placed their services unreservedly at the disposal of Government, and in closing his report on the remarkable work done in circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, Mr. Edwardes omits not to pay to the citizens associated with him the tribute of praise they so well deserved. There is a vast amount of absorbingly interesting matter in the volumes issued yesterday, and we hope shortly to return to them.

WOUND AND INJURY PENSIONS TO FOLLOWERS.

A CHANGE of some interest has recently been made in the transfer to the four Command Head-quarters in India, of the disposal of cases relating to the grant, in the ordinary course, of wound and injury pensions to followers. Such cases are to be dealt with, each upon its merits, awards to be as a rule, at rates which are now laid down. A distinction is made, in the first place between those who are killed or injured in fighting, and casualties which occur in the discharge of ordinary duty. A man severely injured in active hostilities may receive a pension of from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 a month. On the other hand, when injured severely in the execution of duty, not in action, the pension ranges from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3-8 per mensem, while in the case of lesser injuries a gratuity may be given of one month's pay for each year of service. The heir of a man killed in action or died from the direct result of active hostilities may receive a pension of from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 a month. If death, however, was caused otherwise than in action, or was due to disease traced to active service the heir may receive a pension of two rupees a month if the deceased had fifteen years service, or one month's pay for each year of service of less than fifteen years. The minimum limit for gratuities is fixed at ninety rupees for a service of ten years or more, and seventy rupees for five years or more, or fifty rupees in any case.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Saturday, the 8th February. His Excellency's arrival will be public. He will leave Bombay on Monday, February 10th, at 2 p.m.

THE Mahsud headmen, it is stated, are now showing an inclination to comply with the terms imposed by Government. We trust full complete submission will be insisted upon before the stringency of the blockade is relaxed; though that need not imply terms which the most poverty stricken of the frontier tribes could not satisfy even if they would.

HIS HIGHNESS the Aga Khan, proceeds to-day to Bushire, by the B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Pachumba.

THE Government of India's Resolution, together with the appendix, relating to the incidence of land revenue, is to be published in book form.

THE current number of the N. W. P. and Oudh "Gazette" contains a note by Colonel S. J. Thomson, Sanitary Commissioner on the diffusion of malarial fever by certain species of mosquitoes, with suggested measures for its prevention. Drawings are given of the culex and anopheles mosquitoes. The measures, Colonel Thomson suggests, are very much on the lines frequently discussed in these columns. Like Dr. Koch he considers that "quinine is the sheet anchor in malarial poisoning."

TO-MORROW is the last day on which it will be possible to purchase the Encyclopædia Brittanica on the advantageous terms offered by the "Pioneer." The offer has now been before the public for a long time, and the sale has been such that it would be impossible to extend the offer for a longer period. It would behove intending purchasers, therefore, to send in their orders either to-day for to-morrow and so save disappointment. The prices, as advertised, are, for the cloth edition Rs. 280 cash, or Rs. 5 as a preliminary payment and a monthly instalment of Rs. 10. The Encyclopædia in half morocco, three quarter morocco or full morocco, may be secured for Rs. 340, Rs. 360, or Rs. 460, the monthly payments being according to the binding.

IF GERMANY WENT TO WAR.

THE GERMAN-VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN INTERFERENCE.

Behind the "Honest Broker of Berlin" sits the Monroe Doctrine with a firm seat in the saddle, as black a care as ever haunted horseman. In her attempt to get long-delayed satisfaction from Venezuela, Germany is treading upon ice that is perilously thin. As a measure of precaution she has already assured the United States Government that she has no desire for Venezuelan territory, and thus contemplates no infringement of Monroeism.

The present situation is so complicated by internal disturbances in Venezuela says Mr. W.A.M. Goode in the "Express" that the slightest mistake or mishap might precipitate a conflict. And while the probabilities are that this will not occur just now—thanks to Germany's careful explanations and to the safe statesmanship of the Washington Cabinet—the possibilities presented of such a fight are worthy of investigation.

THE SEAT OF TROUBLE.

First of all, at the seat of disturbance, should Germany endeavour to take arbitrary action against Venezuela in defiance of wishes previously expressed by the Washington authorities, or at variance with the ideas of some American commander on the spot, she would be—well smashed. At La Guayra, in Venezuela, are the German war vessels Vineta and Falke. The Vineta is a rather powerful cruiser, of the protected type, but only carries two 6·7 and eight 5·9 guns, besides a fair battery of smaller calibre. Her tonnage is 5,650, and she should have arboad of her some 450 men.

The Falke, is merely a corvette, whose heaviest gun is an old-fashioned 5·9. The only other vessels upon which Germany can rely to uphold her dignity are the useless training ships Stein and Moltke, which, it is rather amusingly announced, are "awaiting orders" at St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies. Incidentally, the cruiser Geyer has also been ordered to proceed to La Guayra, and should be there by this time.

Pitted against these for the moment, a grim earnest of America's intention to uphold the Monroe Doctrine, is the North Atlantic Squadron, composed of four first-class battleships, all carrying 13-inch guns, and several cruisers.

As chance would have it, they are conveniently wandering around the West Indies in squadron practice. Any one of these American battleships could dispose of Germany's combined force in those waters; while several of the cruisers could easily overhaul either of their German rivals. Thus it will be seen that whatever Germany may decide to do—to blockade or occupy La Guayra or Porto Cabello—will have to be done under the nose of an immeasurably superior American fleet.

A MERE SUPPOSITION.

Supposing, for the moment, that owing to some mishap war is declared between America and Germany, how do the rival Powers stand from a naval point of view? It would certainly be a naval war. The following table, corrected from the latest data obtainable, gives a somewhat striking parallel:—

	U S A	German
First Class Battleships	9	10
First Class Battleships buildings	8	
Second Class Battleship	2	4
Armoured Cruisers	2	2
Armoured Cruisers building	6	3
Protected Cruisers	15	15
Protected Cruisers building	9	3
Coast Defence Vessels	14	15
Torpedo Boats built and building	37	103
Torpedo-boat Destroyers built and building	23*	43
Unprotected Cruisers	25	22

*Seven of these are submarines.

Without going too deeply into the figures, it can easily be seen that the Powers are fairly well matched. Both are far advanced with the work upon the vessels building, and, while the numerical superiority in armoured vessels to-day rests with Germany, it is likely that this would be neutralised by enforced expedition upon vessels now being completed in American shipyards.

In those constituents which go to make up a homogeneous and mobile fleet—that is to say, in sea-going battleships and in armoured and protected cruisers—the two nations are equally adapted to a marked extent. In torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers Germany is far ahead, but it must be remembered that almost fifty per cent. of her torpedo boats are built for smooth waters only, while those of the American navy are constructed to withstand the stress of most weathers. And torpedo boats are not likely to be serious factors in a naval war between Powers several thousand miles apart.

Our supposition is that the war originates over interference by the United States with Germany's designs upon Venezuela. That interference would take the form of American aggression against German vessels within "Monroe" waters. Hypothetically, Germany resents it, and assumes the part of an aggressor whom the United States has refused to mollify either by apology or reparation. Leaving out the remote possibility of Germany contemplating the landing of troops in America, she is left with the sole alternative of despatching her strongest fleet with the object of bombarding the enemy's eastern seaports, and, if possible, of destroying such fleet as America has in Atlantic waters.

At the present moment such a plan of campaign on the part of Germany would have many advantages. Against the ten battleships that she could, with tolerable safety, pit against the long coast of Eastern America, that country could only defend with four, or at most five, for, thanks to the absence of an Isthmian Canal, she is shut off, at any rate for two months, from joining forces with her powerful fleet in the Pacific.

Four of America's finest battleships, her only two armoured cruisers, and several other best lighter vessels are to-day in the Far East, kept there by reason of the Philippine trouble, and the fear of complications over China. So, if Germany took the bull by the horns, she might equip a fleet of such strength has no American admiral on the Atlantic coast would care or dare to meet. What damage such a fleet could do to Charlestown, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, or other cities is another question, for in harbour defence—unsinkable monitors and such like—the United States is peculiarly strong. Moreover, the German vessels would experience great difficulties in coaling, and must needs be strong enough to take and hold a coaling base before commencing aggressive operations.

Allowing to this German force a certain amount of success and an ability to temporarily create a cessation of American commerce, what would meanwhile be happening on the Pacific? There Germany has now but four gunboats.

DOING DAMAGE.

The German fleet in the Atlantic, having, we will say, easily put a garrison of occupation into the principal ports of Puerto Rico, had taken lively excursions up and down the Atlantic, and done great damage both by bombardment and destruction of commerce.

To draw a long bow in Germany's favour, we will say that she was enabled to partly demolish New York: a vengeance which, from a commercial point of view, some what atoned for the loss of the German Colonies in the Pacific Ocean. Now, however, it is confronted by the daily expected arrival of the other American fleet that has come round the Horn, and which, if it ever effected juncture with its home forces, would compose a fighting unit equal to that of Germany, with a reserve of coast defence and unprotected vessels such as the invaders had not dared to bring across the Atlantic.

The endeavour to intercept, engage, and destroy, at all costs, that other American fleet would probably form the finest and most dramatic chapter in the history of the world's naval warfare and strategy. If the German admiral were successful, he might hold America by the throat for many a long, weary month.

Yet in this and all his struggles he would be seriously handicapped, for while the ships of the two nations are probably pretty evenly matched, the German personal has not been tried and proved by recent fighting, as has the American force. That smell of powder and practice in marksmanship afforded to the Yankee sailor by the Spanish-American war constituted an advantage and a self-consciousness of power which might play havoc with all the pretty statistics of the best naval expert.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RAINS STOP OPERATIONS.

THE BOER LOSSES.

THE BLOCKHOUSE SYSTEM.

THE UNTRAINED YEOMANRY AT THE CAPE.

A PETITION FROM BOER PRISONERS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated yesterday, says that the rains have everywhere interrupted operations.

Two hundred and fifty-five Boers have been killed, wounded or made prisoners during the past week.

JAN. 22.

The blockhouses in the north-east of Orange Colony have made good progress and mobile columns based thereon are about to take the field.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question in the Commons, said it was at Lord Kitchener's request that the Yeomanry were sent out to South Africa untrained, Lord Kitchener thinking they could be better trained in Africa.

A petition from the Boer prisoners at Bermuda says that 300 are willing to swear allegiance and the rest neutrality. They denounce the Burghers for continuing the struggle and promise that if sent back to South Africa they will assist to their utmost in ending the war.

THE COMMONS AND THE WAR.

A SPIRITLESS DEBATE.

RADICALS DISUNITED.

GREAT GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Debate on the Address was spiritless to-night and the House was half empty.

Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Lloyd George and the Irish members refused to support Mr. Cawley's amendment and a great Government majority is certain.

RAILWAY TO BALUCHISTAN.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question in the Commons, said the extension of the railway system to Baluchistan was under consideration, but no definite statement can be made at present.

THE SUGAR DUTY.

In the House of Commons Sir Michael Hicks Beach said it was not intended to remove the duty on sugar.

THE TEA QUESTION.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach will receive a deputation of British tea growers on the 4th February.

DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

FRANCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

During the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on foreign affairs, M. Delcasse dwelt upon the influential position France occupied in Turkey where French schools, which upheld French influence, had made great progress.

M. Delcasse said he always kept in view the interest which attached to the Jibutil-Harrar Railway remaining French.

Going on to other matters, he said, he only demanded respect for French rights in Newfoundland, and the maintenance of Treaties with Siam.

He concluded by referring to the very friendly relations between France and Italy and the strength of the alliance with Russia.

MR. CAWLEY'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The Amendment of Mr. Cawley has been rejected by the Commons by 333 against 123 votes.

The Liberal Imperialists abstained from voting

THE FORCES SENT OUT IN 1901.

During the year 1901 eighty-one thousand men and one hundred and twenty-nine thousand horses were sent out to South Africa.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Maclaren's team made 204 for five wickets in the second innings. A violent dust storm then stopped the play.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Maclaren's team in second innings have made 247.

THE PROPOSED INCREASED TEA DUTY.

MEETING OF INDIAN PLANTERS.

DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

Amongst the speakers at to-day's meeting of those interested in the Tea Industry are to be the Hon. Mr. Turner, the Hon. Mr. Sutherland, Sir Patrick Playfair and Messrs. Ashton, Muir and King.

The principal resolution to be passed is "that in view of the present position of the tea industry in India and Ceylon this meeting regards with the greatest apprehension the possibility of the British import duty upon tea being further increased, and while fully alive to the difficulties of the financial situation of the British Government and the need for extra taxation to meet the war expenditure, considers that the British growers of tea are already bearing their full share of the burden and protests strongly against any addition thereto."

A deputation comprising the president of the Bengal Chamber and the Indian Tea Association and Messrs. Sutherland, Muir, and King and Sir Patrick Playfair, is also to be appointed to wait upon the Viceroy and urge upon him the pressing necessity for immediate representation on the part of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, deprecating further fiscal burdens being placed on the tea industry.

MILITARY ESTIMATES.

Provision is being made in the estimates for 1902-03 for the completion of the two Howitzer batteries under supply to India. Two lakhs are also being provided in the budget for bandolier equipment for the army in India and four lakhs for completing the re-armament of the mountain batteries with ten-pounder guns.

THE PANNA CASE.

COUNSELS' CLOSING SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 21.

Continuing his address before the Panna Commission on Saturday, Mr. Wallach said that the motive for killing the Rao Raja was very strong. The Maharaja felt the action of the deceased in going to Indore over the Fida Ali business very deeply. He looked on the recognition of Kamal Kuer as the most important matter, and he would feel certain that the deceased would go to Indore about this, as he did about Fida Ali. It was, therefore, necessary to get the man out of the way.

Mr. Chamier remarked that it was strange the Maharaja should have talked to the Political Agent about the recognition of Kamal Kuer's status when a grave charge was hanging over him.

Mr. Wallach replied:—At that time the Maharaja did not realize that this charge was about to be brought against him. His reference to his uncle in conversation with the Political Agent showed how strong was the motive actuating him. The Maharaja's return to Panna on the 24th June, was necessary to enable the scheme of murder to be carried through. All his actions on that date showed his guilty mind. The incident of the removal of the meat showed this very clearly, and the chief evidence in support of it was that given by Rao Anant Singh. His failure to mention it before the Agency Surgeon might have been due to the inadvertence of the persons examined, or it may have been mentioned; but it was not noted down by him on the 25th June. The Maharaja had it in his power to dispel doubts of the Rao Ranis by telling them that the doctor said that the Rao Raja's death was due to lapath. He did not do this, and explained the failure so to do by the statement that it was a time of mourning yet, he asked the Commission to believe, in spite of its being such time, that these rapacious old women asked him for grants of money and estate. Guards at Ranibagh were put to spy out what was being done there. The Maharaja must have got the news of the despatch of letters during the night, and wanted further news of what was going on at Ranibagh. The prosecution story of his having sent for Bans Gopal was reasonable, as the Secretary to the deceased was the proper person to ask about the letters.

Mr. Chamier said: In any event this was a curious incident, and it was very strange the Maharaja should have allowed Bans Gopal to go so far as to write on his crested paper.

Mr. Wallach said that the incident was corroborated by Thakur Pershad and Srinath. The visit of the 26th to Ranibagh was prompted by the knowledge of the existence of the letters and not by a desire to hold an inquiry as stated by the Maharaja. The story of threats which led to the execution of the razinamah was a true one. The Maharaja would not have believed about the meat, and as regards the vomit, he would here put the story down to bazzar rumours. He made haste to get hold of the paper which would render innocuous a thing which he heard had been kept. He did not dare get hold of the vomit by force, nor did he dare ask about it, lest suspicions be aroused; so he got the paper signed by the Rao Ranis, which would serve his purpose equally well. The Maharaja's failure to arrest Lachmi Pershad and Acche Lal was next referred to as proof of guilt. His remark that these men if arrested would mention his name and that of Kamal Kuer was also proof of guilt.

Mr. Chamber remarked that the worst threat that could have been held out to the Maharaja would have been to say that the crime would be imputed to Kamal Kuer. If that were so, how could the failure to arrest Acche Lal and Lachmi Persaad be considered as proof of guilt?

Mr. Wallach said that if all the facts as a whole were taken into consideration, this view was impossible. The Counsel said that the story told as regards the alleged attempt to arrest Shambu showed there was no real attempt to arrest him. The defence could have called witnesses to show that there had been a real search. The Maharaja's actions were a strong proof of his guilt, and had he been on his trial, Counsel would have asked or a verdict of guilty. Jugal's evidence supported this view. The story told by this witness was not such as could have been taught him.

Mr Chamier asked: How could Jugal have told the truth in the face of the terms of pardon offered him?

Mr. Wallach admitted that the pardon was one which invited him to come forward and tell the story which would exclude himself from all participation in the crime. Counsel then summed up the evidence against each accused, and referring again to the fact that the Maharaja would not arrest two of them suggested that this was due to a fear of their revealing the facts of the conspiracy.

Mr. Chamier suggested that Acche Lal's revelation which the Maharaja was said to have feared, referred to the subsequent acts such as the taking away of the meat. Asked what he suggested as an explanation of the fact that the Maharaja had given his uncle the village of Manora which the latter had asked for. Counsel said that that was done as a means to the end the Maharaja had in view. He knew that he could not get his uncle to come to Rajmandir, if the relations between them were strained. It was an act done to lull Rao Raja's suspicions. This was the initial act of conspiracy which was to culminate in murder.

Mr. Chamier remarked that if it were proved the Maharaja sent for the meat, the connection between Shambu and the Palace would be established. How would people at the Palace know that the meat had been preserved?

Mr. Colens pointed out the fact that had the meat been kept it would have got abroad.

Mr. Wallach, summing up, said:—As soon as one tried to make the Maharaja's actions consistent with his innocence, one had to strain facts. For this reason the view should be adopted which required no such straining of facts.

This concluded the sittings of the Commission. The decision will be given at some date hereafter to be announced.

VISITORS AT THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

SIR MUNCHERJI M. BHOWNAGGREE, M. P., visited the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute on Tuesday morning at 9. He was received by Mr. N. A. F. Moos, the Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Monie, the Principal, and shewn over the various class rooms and departments. The students were fully employed and in taking leave Sir Muncherji expressed himself deeply interested in and highly gratified. On Wednesday morning the Principal (Mr. Monie) received a visit from the Committee on Industrial and Technical Education appointed by the Government of India, viz:—Col. J. Clibborn, President; Messrs. C. A. Radice, I. C. S., R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., and the Revd. Foss Westcott, M. A., Members. The work done by the students and the whole system of instruction was carefully considered by the visitors.

BOMBAY YACHT RACES.

THE following races will be held on Saturday the 25th January, 1902, the races for Yachts and Tomtits terminating at Hog Island.

Yachts' H'Cap races for A and B classes in cruising trim and towing dinghies, start with H'Cap allowances in hand, first yacht to start at 2-45 p. m, Course No. 16

Tomtit Class Race start at 3 p. m. Course No. 15.

Ships Boats (Fancy rig Race start at 2-45 p. m. Course No. 1 reversed.

THE BULLER-WHITE CORRESPONDENCE.

PUBLICATION RESERVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22.

A correspondent of the "Pioneer," cabling from London, yesterday, says:—Mr. Brodrick, in answering a demand for the publication of the Buller-White Correspondence, stated that it was the intention of the Government to reserve the telegrams and despatches until the time had come for publishing documents relating to the conduct of the war.

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

PANAMA ROUTE FAVOURABLE.

The Isthmian Canal Commission have made a unanimous report in favour of the Panama Route.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

ENGLAND DECLINED MEDIATING.

Lord Cranborne, in reply to a question, stated that England had declined to join in the proposals made by the Powers for forcing a mediation on the United States during the Spanish-American War. This is the first official confirmation of the fact.

THE CORONATION.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

Some 30,000 troops will probably be collected at Delhi for the Proclamation Assembly next January.

A NATIVE REGIMENT IN COORG.

Inquiries are being made as to the possibility of raising a native regiment in Coorg with headquarters at Mercara.

PROFESSOR OKAKURA IN CALCUTTA.

Professor Okakura, Archæological Commissioner to the Japanese Government, is here.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

The Plague returns for the past week show a notable fall from 4,797 to 3,510 in the number of deaths in the Bombay Presidency. Punjab also reports a decrease from 2,662 to 2,379.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Imrie of the Bombay Gun Carriage Factory has six months deputation leave at home for training.

The draft of the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry for South Africa will be attached to Colaba Depot for embarkation.

The 2nd Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, will embark for South Africa from the Sassoon Dock on the Transport "Armenian," on the morning of the 24th instant. The Regiment will be railed from Deolali in two special mixed troop trains, which are timed to reach Sassoon Dock at 6-0 and 6-30 a.m. (local time) on the 24th instant.

Two more battalions of native infantry on the frontier have been rearmed with '303 rifles. These are the 3rd Sikhs at Bannu and the 19th Bombay Infantry at Malakand.

A sum of six and three-quarter lakhs is to be provided in the next Military Budget for the purchase of the machinery required for the rifle factory which is to be established at Ishapore. Rs. 5,15,030 will also be provided on account of the machinery of the Central Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.

No announcement has yet been made regarding an increase in the cadre of the Indian Medical Service, which is understood to have been under discussion for some years back, but it may be noted that the Secretary of State has been asked to admit three more candidates, making twenty in all, to the next examination for the I.M.S.

General Sir Robert Low, Commanding the Forces, Bombay, accompanied by Brigadier-General J. A. Barlow, Deputy Adjutant-General, Major H. E. Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary, and Major C. E. Baynes, A.-D.-C., will pay a visit of inspection to the garrison and Boer camp at Ahmednagar on the 30th January.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, JANUARY 21.—Leslie, Lt.-Col., Beng Rifle Brigade, on duty from Meerut.

Corlett, Capt., Bo. 15th B.L., on duty from Ferozepore.

Duncan, Capt., Bo. the Royal Scots, on leave from Khandalla.

Doyle, Capt., M. S., R. F. A., on duty from Bangalore.

DEPARTURE, JANUARY 21.—Barry, Vety Capt., Punjab A. V. D., on leave to Karachi.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT.

ALL lovers of music in this city will be pleased to learn that a grand musical soiree is to be held for Madame Koenig's benefit on Tuesday, February 25th. The arrangement proposed, involves something of a new departure in Bombay as, by the kindness of Mr. Green, the concert will take place at the Apollo Bunder Rooms. Entrance to the concert will be by the private door of Green's Mansions and the spacious marble-tiled room with electric illumination and ample verandahs overlooking the water is admirably adapted to attract music lovers and society personages who are sure to foregather on this occasion. The charm of Madame Koenig's beautiful violin playing is widely appreciated and the unstinted way in which her services are always at the disposal of every good and charitable object is a matter of common knowledge. It is to be hoped that now, no less than on the previous occasion under the auspices of Lady Sandhurst, her benefit will prove a brilliant success. The special purpose of the concert is to help the artist to complete a work which the previous benefit enabled her to begin, i.e., the professional musical education of her daughter at Leipsic. This young lady is at present studying the violin under eminent professors at the Leipsic Conservatoire of Music and gives every promise of becoming, like her mother, a most accomplished artist on the violin. Madame Koenig is very desirous of giving her daughter another year's course, so that her powers may be thoroughly trained and prepared for the highest artistic development. The entertainment has the cordial sympathy and gracious patronage of H. E. Lady Northcote and enjoys the kind help of a committee consisting of the following well-known Bombay ladies, from any of whom tickets may be obtained. They are Lady Jenkins, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Crowe, Mrs. Chandawarkar, Mrs. Goodridge, Lady Jeejeebhoy, Lady Petit, Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. D. F. Tata, Mrs. Branson, Mrs. Chitty and Mrs. Leslie, with Mrs. Stanley Smith as Honorary Secretary. Details of the music to be performed will be announced later on, but already the following ladies and gentlemen have promised to take part in the programme which will be of a high class and interesting character:—Madame Koenig, Madame Duran, Miss Proctor, Mrs. Stanley Smith, The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Medley. Tickets of admission to the concert are 5 Rs. each, including refreshments, and as the date fixed is also a moonlight night, everything should conspire to ensure a most delightful evening.

THE cremated remains of the late Sir Arthur Strachey were buried on the afternoon of January 3rd in the churchyard of Sand, near Woking, with which he had some family association. The service was entirely private, notice having been given only to a few intimate friends, among whom was Sir John Edge, Sir Arthur's predecessor in the North-West Provinces High Court.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, presiding. There were present, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. G. Lund, the Hon. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismael Janmahomed, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Mr. K. N. Wadia and Mr. S. D. Khote. The Municipal Commissioner Mr. Sheppard and the Secretary Mr. Wadia were also present.

SCRAPER FOR TULSI MAIN.

The following letter from the Commissioner regarding the purchase of a scraper for the Tulsi Main was recorded:—I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee that a 24" pipe scraper for the removal of the coating from the inside of the Tulsi Main has been purchased from the Firm of Messrs. Glenfield and Kennedy, Limited, Kilmarnock, at a cost of £34, less freight and customs duty, etc., charges.

TENDER FOR CORRUGATED IRON SHEET.

The Municipal Commissioner reported that he had accepted the tender of Messrs. Mahomedalli Abdulally and Co., for the work of renewing the corrugated iron sheets over the roof of the vegetable market in the Arthur Crawford Markets. Tenders for the work were invited and in response only one tender from this firm was received and on tabulation it was found that their rates aggregated Rs. 5,572-7-6 against the Office estimate of Rs. 4,535-8-2. The Executive Engineer, however, induced the tenderers to undertake the work at the Office rates amounting to Rs. 4,535-8-2.

Dr. Ismail Jaumahomed inquired if the matter had been sufficiently advertised.

The Commissioner replied that it had been advertised in two English and three native papers.

Dr. Ismail asked for an explanation as to why only one tender had been received.

Mr. Gell: What do you think was the reason!

Dr. Ismail: I cannot say. (Laughter).

The report was recorded.

THE WASTE OF WATER IN BOMBAY.

MEASURES FOR CHECKING CONSUMPTION.

The Corporation having passed a resolution requesting the Commissioner to ascertain the actual quantity of water brought into the City, the amount of waste occurring through the mains and reservoirs and the amount of consumption he has selected Mr. B. H. Hewett, Assistant Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, to carry out the work. Mr. Hewett's present salary is Rs. 650 "plus" 50 C. A. per mensem, rising to Rs. 800. He will be entitled to an increment of Rs. 50 in August 1902. In addition to this he gets an allowance of Rs. 100 for house rent for which provision is made in the current year's Budget. Temporary arrangements will be made for the conduct of Mr. Hewett's duties as Assistant Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, but as the engines and pumps at Love Grove must be carefully supervised by an experienced Officer, Mr. Hewett will continue to look after the working of these pumps and engines, &c., at Love Grove and the Compresser Engines at Colaba and to exercise such general supervision over the working of the workshops as he may conveniently be able to do. As this will throw extra work on Mr. Hewett, it will be necessary to give him some special allowance for the performance of the extra duties and while leaving it to the Corporation to fix this amount, the Commissioner thinks it should not be less than Rs. 50 per month. The Executive Engineer thinks that the work will not take less than 12 months to complete (exclusive of the monsoon months during which period no work will be executed) if an establishment costing Rs. 29,196 be employed.

In addition to the above expenditure a sum of Rs. 2,000 will be necessary for the purchase of tools such as water-gauges, stand-pipes, sounding rods, &c., and a further sum of Rs. 1,030 for the purpose of a steam fire engine and water carts that would be occasionally required for carrying out the work. This will bring the total amount of expenditure to Rs. 32,196, taking the allowance to be given to Mr. Hewett, at the least at Rs. 50 per month.

On the motion of Mr. Wadia, the consideration of the proposals was postponed till the next meeting.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING DRAINS.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for constructing a storm water drain with manholes and water gullies in Grant Road and Dhunji Street, seven tenders have been received and they work out as follows as will be found from the accompanying tabulated statement:—(1) Messrs. Rasulkhan Mahomedkhan and Co. Rs. 6,710.620, (2) Messrs Teju Kaya and Company, Rs. 6,771·217 (3) Messrs Athavale Vaidya and Company, Rs. 6,891·320, (4) Messrs Esufali Abdulali and Company, Rs. 7,290·227, (5) Messrs Sayaji Naguji and Company, Rs. 7,840.763, (6) Messrs Hakimji Lookmanji and Company, Rs. 7,948·978, (7) Messrs Kawasji Vijpal and Ramchandra Dadaji Rs. 8,006·597.

As the tender of Messrs. Rasulkhan Mahomedkhan and Company is the lowest I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance at rates aggregating Rs. Rs.6,710·620 plus Rs. 937 for road repairs and Rs. 1,126 for contingencies and establishments."

The lowest tender was accepted.

After transacting other business the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members took place on Tuesday last, at the Society's Rooms, Dr. D. Macdonald presiding.

The election of the following new members was announced:—

Lieutenant William F. Harvey, M.A., I.M.S. (Saugor) Staff-Surgeon W. Stericker, R.N., H.M.S. "Fox" (Persian Gulf), Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S. (Broach), Lieutenant B. E. A. Manson, (Belgaum), Mr. J. G. Burn, I.C.S. (Madanapalli), Mr. H. B. Peirce (Bombay), Mr. Arthur Langham (Bombay), Major J. R. Stuart, R.A.M.C. (Bombay), Mr. Eric McDougall, (Burma), Mr. F. B. P. Lory, B.A. (Bombay).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 White-faced or Stiff-tailed Duck.	Erasmatura leucocephala	Maj F J H Barton
2 Bearded Vultures, or Lamergeyers	Gypaetus barbatus	Mr C H Donald
1 Imperial Eagle	Aquila heliaca	Do.
1 Monal Pheasant	Lophophorus refulgens	Do.
2 Desert Larks	Alæmon desertorum	Mr Percy Hide
1 Cotton Teal	Nettopus coromandelianus	Do.
1 Griffon Vulture	Gyps himalayensis.	Maj G S Rodon
2 Panther Cubs	Felis pardus	Col L L Fenton
1 Bonellis Eagle	Nisaetus fasciatus	Maj R M Betham
The Jaw-bones of a Whale	Balænoptera indica	Mr C E Palmer, ICS, and Mr C V Vernon, ICS
1 Snake (alive)	Cerberus rhynchops.	Mr E H Aitken

PAPER READ.

Capt. George Lamb, M.B., I.M.S. read a most interesting paper on the Physiological action of Snake Venoms and their antidote, explaining, with great clearness, the difference which exists between the action of Cobra poison and that of Daboia poison and maintaining that whereas we possess in Dr. Calmette's antivenin an infallible antidote against the former, the remedy is quite useless in the case of the latter. Captain Lamb stated that so far he had not made any experiments with the poison of the Phoorsa (Echis carinata) or the various species of Kraits (Bungarus) having been unable to obtain a supply. He hoped that members of the Society would assist him in his efforts to obtain live specimens of these snakes. The method of extracting the poison from a live Cobra was demonstrated before the meeting and also the mode of administrating food into the snake by means of a funnel.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Captain Lamb for his valuable paper which will duly appear in the Society's Journal.

POONA GAYAN SAMAJ.

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

A MEETING of the Bombay committee of the Samaj was held on Tuesday evening in the Hall of Nawabzada Nasarulla Khan at Chaupati to consider the desirability of presenting an address to the patron of the Samaj, His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, on the occasion of His Majesty's coronation. The Samaj has the unique honour of having three Members of the Royal Family on the list of their Patrons—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. It was resolved (1) that a suitably illuminated address with a coronation anthem specially composed in Marathi, Gujarati and Hindustani be presented to his Majesty on the occasion of the coronation. (2) That a sub-committee consisting of Messrs K. N. Kabraji, Shamrao Vithal, Kazi Kabiruddin, J. V. Bhaisetti and the secretaries should be requested to prepare the draft address and anthem before the 15th February and (3) that a special subscription be started to provide for the necessary expense of the address, &c.

FALSIFYING MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

MR. H. PAGE, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in September last, convicted Sarabhai Runchord of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, section 409, and falsification of accounts, section 477-A of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default one month's further rigorous imprisonment for the former offence, and three months' rigorous imprisonment for the latter offence; the sentences to run concurrently. The accused appealed to the High Court; and the appeal was disposed of on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton. The Government Pleader, Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, appeared for the Crown.

The charges against the accused were that he committed criminal breach of trust in respect of two sums of Rs. 2-4-0 each, being part of the amounts, received by him in his capacity as ward karkun in the employ of the Ahmedabad Municipality, on account of the wheel tax due from Keshew Jetha and Nathu Sardar, and that he falsified the municipal accounts so as to conceal the misappropriation in question. It was alleged for the prosecution that during the fourth quarter of the financial year ending 31st March 1901, Keshaw Jetha and Nathu Sardar, who are carriage owners, had each two two-wheeled one-horse carriages. The municipal wheel tax payable on account of each carriage was Rs. 3, and it was customary to allow a discount of twelve annas, provided payment be made within fifteen days of the date when it was demanded. Prompt payment seemed to have been made in both cases, and thus Rs. 4-8-0 only was paid on behalf of each carriage owner instead of Rs. 6. Receipts for these amounts were produced. But the counterfoils showed that Rs. 2-4-0 only was received on account of one carriage in each case. The receipt and the counterfoil in one case appeared to be in the accused's handwriting, while another receipt and its counterfoil were in the handwriting of Ramshanker, a ward karkun working in the same room as the accused, who it was alleged, took the payment on behalf of the accused, as the latter was late at office on the morning when it was made. Ramshanker deposed that Rs. 4-8-0 was actually received by him on behalf of Nathu Sardar, and that a receipt was passed for that amount and the counterfoil duly filled in, and that the amount was handed over by him to the accused when the latter came to office. Both the receipt and counterfoil bore out his statement, but the counterfoil bore corrections to show that one carriage only was charged for and Rs. 2-4-0 only were received. The prosecution alleged that these alterations were made by the accused after the counterfoil had been handed over to him. The register of the wheel tax demands and collections contained corrections in the entries against the names of Keshew and Nathu, to show that in both cases, in place of payments on account of two carriages, payments on account of one only were demanded and made. The changes which occurred in the summary of the register were evidently made after the entries in the register itself had been altered. Mr. Page, after commenting on the evidence, remarked tha the considered that the attention of the Municipality should be drawn to the fact that the evidence disclosed the need for the preservation of the bills and also for a more frequent examination of the accounts of the karkuns, who, like the accused, were employed in the work of collecting the municipal dues. The accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

THE "VARYAG" IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE Commander of the Russian Cruiser "Varyag" which has arrived at Colombo has been interviewed by the "Times of Ceylon." In reference to the cruiser's movements in the Persian Gulf, we are told that three days were spent at Koweit, when the British cruiser "Pomone" and the gunboats "Sphinx" and "Redbreast" were there. From Captain E. A. Simons, of the "Pomone," Capt. Behr learnt that the Emir of Nedj was going to give some trouble. The Emir of Nedj had collected about 10,000 men and was some five hours distant from Jahara, about 15 miles from Koweit, and was preparing to attack the Emir Mubarak of Koweit, who had a gathering of 4,000 men with him. However, no disturbance took place, and when the "Varyag" left Koweit on Christmas-eve, the anticipated collision had not taken place.

ACCESSION DAY CELEBRATION.

YESTERDAY being the Accession Day of his Majesty the King, Edward VII, all the Government as well as the Merchants' vessels now lying in port and in the Docks were decorated with flags from stem to stern. A royal standard was hoisted on the Town Castle flagstaff and the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard and the Royal Bombay Yacht Club flagstaffs were also decorated. A royal salute of thirty-one guns was fired from H. M. S. Highflyer at noon.

A NEW GUJARATI PLAY.

THE new play "Soubhagya Sundari" which the proprietors of the Gaiety Theatre first placed on the boards about three months ago has been reproduced every Saturday evening since. Its thrilling situations and engrossing plot have proved so attractive to the theatre going public that it still continues to draw large and appreciative houses notwithstanding the many counter attractions in the City. The play is an excellent one, as instructive as it is impressive and one finds a shadow of Shakespeare's Othello and Desdiemona in it, but adapted to suit the Oriental taste and idea. "Soubhagya" fed by the irritating influence of Doormad, the ex Commander-in-Chief the Iago of the piece, believes his wife "Sundary" to be guilty of infidelity, and in a sudden fit of rage he strangles her and casts her into the river. "Sundari," does not die but is rescued by a lady ascetic, who is in reality "Soubhagya's mother and Chatur Singh's wife, but made to live a secluded life owing to the machination of Dormad. "Sundari" goes to the Capital, where her husband has been ordered by the Maharaja Chatursing to be bayoneted for the supposed murder of his wife. There she unfolds before Maharaja Chatursing the punishment he deserves for unmercifully banishing his innocent wife and boy at the instigation of Doormad and vindicates her own character. Here "Sundari" becomes the medium of making the father (Chatursingh) know his own son Soubhagya. She also brings about the happy reconciliation of Chatursingh with the lady ascetic who is no other than his real wife and who meets again her son. The moral of the play is that love is sublime and that virtue is its own reward. The author has been successful in portraying what sad trouble falls on the innocent through the intrigues of mischievous people and the promptings of jealousy The theatre management deserves to be congratulated on the successful production of the play and the selection of actors, Mr Dayashanker as Chatursingh (Maharaja), Mr. Bapulal as "Soubhagya", both of whom are already known to the general public. Jayashanker who is equally successful in boy or girl parts is excellent as "Sundari" and his clear and sweet singing meets with hearty applause. Among the other parts Doormad "Madhav" and "Gunabunti" are very successful. The scenery and the dresses are exceptionally attractive.

NEW LIBRARY AT PHALTAN.

OPENING CEREMONY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—In the presence of a large gathering of people the new Victoria Diamond Jubilee Library, Phaltan, was opened on Monday evening, the ceremony being performed by Mr. J. DeC Atkins, the Collector of Satara, and the Political Agent of this State. Mr. Atkins accompanied by the Chief of Phaltan and the Young Prince arrived at the new Library building at about 6 p. m. and was conducted to the dais by the Chief, Rao Bahadur Bapat, the State Karbhari and President of the Library Committee. The Secretary of the N. G. Library in opening the proceedings gave an account of the Library since its original institution in 1870.

The original library rooms being insufficient and incommodious, the foundation stone of the new building was laid on the 21st July 1897 to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen Empress at the request of the committee by the Venerable Chief of the State who generously contributed Rs. 10,000 for the building.

Rao Bahadur Bapat gave an address in which he urged the Chief and the public at large to lend a helping hand to the institution in future in order to make it a complete success and requested Mr. Atkins to declare the building opened. Mr. Atkins who was received with loud cheers then thanked the Chief and the officials of the State for bringing the library to such status and declared the building opened after making some valuable suggestions befitting the occasion. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. S. V. Parkhe B.A., LL.B, Mr. Atkins, the Chief and the young Prince were then garlanded and the distribution of pan and attar terminated the proceeding.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

CORONATION MUSIC.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES.

MUSICIANS IN COUNCIL.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE, has received notification that he will be responsible for the musical arrangements at Westminster Abbey at the Coronation ceremonial, and he has been requested to prepare suggestions to be laid before the King later on. It will, however, be obvious that no definite scheme for the music can possibly be drawn up until the actual Service has been settled by the Ecclesiastical and Court authorities, and has been approved by his Majesty. Nevertheless, the appointment of Sir Frederick Bridge as Director of the Music on this historic occasion will be warmly welcomed by the musical profession and the public, and will put an end to a great many rumours which have been current on the subject. It will also tend to indicate that the finical regard for vested interests (the Earl Marshal, in 1838, had to pay £500 to redeem the Abbey organ, it being claimed as a perquisite) which created so much scandal at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, has now given way to ideas more sensible and in consonance with the spirit of the age. For, at the late Queen's Coronation, thanks to the Court fiction that the Choir of Westminster Abbey for this ceremonial became a Chapel Royal, and was, therefore, under the control of the then Bishop of London as Dean of the Chapel Royal, Sir George Smart was, a few weeks before the ceremony, pitchforked into the office of Composer, although he was wholly unsuited to the post, and despite the fact that the Queen herself, through the then Lord Lansdowne, had expressed a decided and well-merited preference for Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, composer of "Home, Sweet Home." There is little doubt that Sir George Smart on that occasion sold some of the seats in the choir and orchestra to outsiders wholly ignorant of music and anxious only to see the ceremonial. Even the price Sir George asked was openly stated, namely, £50 a seat. No doubt he considered it more or less a perquisite, for it is on record that even the great Purcell sold to the public seats in the organ loft on the Coronation of William and Mary; although it is only right to say that Purcell was promptly brought to book by the Chapter, who ordered that his salary should cease until he had paid back the money to the Treasurer, which accordingly he did. No such scandal is at all likely to arise at the coming Coronation. Although the music cannot be decided upon until the Service itself is settled, it is, however, tolerably certain that it will be a good deal shorter than at the Coronation of the late Queen. On that occasion there were no fewer than four anthems, starting with Attwood's "I was glad" (which was composed for the Coronation of George IV., and in the instrumental prelude to which "God Save the King" is introduced), besides the Litany, Boyce's "Te Deum," the "Hallelujah Chorus" and various other things; the ceremony from first to last occupying three and three-quarter hours, so that the unfortunate performers, who had been in their places from eight o'clock in the morning, waiting for the Queen's arrival at noon, could not get away from the Abbey until from between four and five in the afternoon. Beyond much doubt this ceremonial will, next June, be greatly abbreviated. It is also a question whether space, which will be exceptionally valuable next June, will suffice for so large a body of performers as that assembled in 1838, when there was a band of 117 players, and a chorus of 238 vocalists; the instrumentalists being dressed in scarlet uniforms, with the male singers in surplices, and the women in white dresses, and the whole party being stationed on a special gallery or orchestra erected on the site of the present organ screen, but extending far into the Nave. Although nothing can be decided in the matter until the King's pleasure is known, it is, we should imagine, probable that a much smaller force will now be deemed sufficient. It is hoped that a portion of the music will be specially composed for the occasion by Sir Frederick Bridge; and no doubt Handel's anthem, "Zadok, the Priest," will be used, as, indeed, it has been at every Coronation since that of George II. in 1727, for which occasion it was expressly composed. It must, however, not be forgotten by the public that the Coronation is a solemn religious ceremonial, rather than an ornate musical performance.

"I'm damned," said Mr. Norman Forbes the other night, towards the end of the last act, supplying by that classic phrase the last two feet of one of Mr. Louis N. Parker's lines of blank verse; and, like the old lady in the omnibus, the critic can only thank Mr. Forbes for having expressed his bewilderment so completely. Bewilderment is, in fact, the residue of various conflicting sensations caused by Mr. Parker's adaptation of Ludwig Fulda's four-act comedy; for the whole thing seems as though it can only have one reasonable explanation, and that is not reasonable at all. It is that either Mr. Louis N. Parker found in Herr Fulda's play (or that Herr Fulda found in a play from which he adapted his own) a modern light comedy with an excellent fantastic, even farcical, central idea, absolutely artificial in scheme, and written in dashing, colloquial, even familiar, language, and that he (whichever it was, the English or the German author) then set himself the tremendous exercise of transposing that fantastic unreality into a passionate human story, in a setting of fifteenth century Italy, and written in the most uncompromisingly serious manner, and in blank verse. But the task proved too much for him (whichever it was), for not only is the central idea (of a wife at once winning back her husband's wondering love, and proving his infidelity by captivating him in the character of her own twin sister) too impossible in real life to be treated artistically in any other but the most studiously artificial way. But the dialogue is too easily conversational, and too obviously modern, to be confined within the narrow fetters of blank verse. Mr. Parker has done his best. He tells us of "sable palfreys," of "guerdons," of "anon," "withal," and the rest of it. He is not afraid of the sincerest form of flattery to a great master. "Nature ne'er copied nature so minutely," in reference to the resemblance between the two sisters recalls "Twelfth Night"; a speech in which the lady, having tricked her husband, speaks of him in the same breath as both hero and fool brings "Romeo and Juliet" to the mind. But the colloquialisms creep in notwithstanding. If in one passage a man stares in the most approved manner "like a moon struck calf," in another he is discarded like an empty oyster shell." If one thing "o'ertops my wildest dreams of hope," another is contemptuously described as "a nice idea indeed!" If one line runs "how painfully you feel the aching void," another takes "the sack," not as a mediæval beverage, but as a synonym for "dismissal." A lady who is scrupulously careful to say she has "changed her kerchief," alludes to the result as "this low-necked dress." And there are some lines, which, harmless as they are in themselves, seem hardly to be transformed into poetry from prose by merely being recited as blank verse.

"He wants to wed me?
Of course I saw that coming long ago,"

and

"You seem to be engaged.
Please do not change your plans on my account,"

are perhaps typical. But although the idea, which is far from undramatic as a motive for fantastic comedy is far too heavily weighted in the pretentious tone both of the general treatment and of the actual dialogue, there is much in "The Twin Sister" which is really admirable. First of these are the setting and the costumes. The one scene of the open loggia of a fifteenth century Italian house, backed by a beautiful landscape of low hills, is one of the most beautiful things ever seen on the stage. An admirable effect of a lofty interior, supported by a low colonnade, is obtained by a concave roof which rises from the capitals of the columns to the proscenium. Distance and variety are added by another open colonnade which goes from the actual loggia straight back to a further entrance at the furthest point from the audience and by a descending garden pathway of marble at the back. The frescoes and decorations are painted in the finest detail, and yet with such taste that, although the effect is very rich, it is neither aggressively magnificent nor confusing by over-elaboration. The whole in spite of all its minuteness is subdued to a very definite scheme. The costumes are perhaps even finer. There is no period which affords such an opportunity to th

artist as the period of Botticelli in Italy, but Mr. Byam Shaw, who is responsible for the decorative part of the production, has taken full advantage of his opportunities. The dresses, like the scene, are glowing with richness and colour without appearing for one moment tawdry or theatrical. They also betrayed the knowledge of the true expert by the way in which they seemed original without appearing incorrect, and also by the way in which the smallest accessories, both of the costumes and the scenery, were evidently designed and executed with intimate knowledge and care. Certainly Mr. Byam Shaw, as designer, Mr. W. Ham, as painter of the scene and Messrs. Nathan, as makers of the costumes, may be congratulated on the production of "The Twin Sister." Mr. H.B. Irving and Miss Lily Brayton who played the principal parts may also be congratulated—Mr. Irving especially. He has never shown such genuine passion; he has never moved and spoken with such ease and grace as in this performance. Mr. A. E. George and Miss Beatrice Ferrar were also excellent in small parts.

The management of Drury Lane profess, that their Christmas entertainment is designed for the amusement of children. If so, they have concealed the fact remarkably well. Beyond the feast of glitter which "Bluebeard" provides for the eye, it is impossible to imagine anything in the pantomime which is likely to appeal to a child's mind. So far as there is any story at all, the story of "Bluebeard" is followed, but all cohesion or intelligibility is drowned and lost in a succession of music-hall "turns," not of particularly brilliant character, and in pageants, gorgeous and artistic beyond question, but calculated from their very plethora to bewilder and weary the eyes of little people. Perhaps, in the present state of pantomime, it is superfluous to speak of the book; the appeal is somewhat frankly made to the senses, not to the mind; but, just to describe it in two words, it is a farrago of banality. "Bluebeard" had its witty moments, but they are owed entirely to one man. To-day Dan Leno is pantomime, and pantomime Dan Leno. But the funny things appealed to "grown-ups"—the finding of a train in Bradshaw, which only ran on Shrove Tuesday and Ash Wednesday; Dan Leno's attempt to tell the story of Hamlet; the burlesque on the cigar-and-lamp scene in "Sherlock Holmes"—these three episodes are really almost the only amusing things all through piece, and not one of them would or couldappeal to a child. Better things, however, may be spoken of the Blondin elephant, a sufficiently quaint beast who splits in half, and carries his hind quarters on pick-a-back. Dan all through is—Dan; the redeeming feature of a very vapid show. His burlesque "coon" song, and his struggles with his harp, I will, no doubt, delight audiences at Drury Lane during the months which the pantomime runs; such audiences, that is, as go there—the audiences which consist of gentlemen with generous features and diamond solitaires—audiences capable of marvelling at and pitying the generosity of Fatima in loving the youth who "only gave her roses." For such the piece is "built"; for such the ladies of the ballet are costumed in a way which would bring a music-hall into disrepute, and possibly under the censure of the County Council. And this is set before us as an entertainment suitable for children! Fortunately the children—of tender age, at any rate—will find it no more than dull. Of the scenery and gorgeous dresses a word of unstinted praise may be said. No superlatives can exaggerate the feast of beauty (regarding colour only) provided by the ballet known as "The Triumph of the Fan." The beautiful Watteau costumes, and the harmony of black, silver, and orange which represents lace fans are particularly noticeable, and the whole picture at the end of Part II, is out and away the most striking thing in the pantomime. Let it be understood that the taste is as admirable as the lavishness of the display, limiting the word "taste" to the artistic harmony of colour. No doubt copious "outs" will be made, for the burlequinade did not begin till midnight, and there is plenty which can be spared from the piece. Doubtless, also, Mr. Herbert Campbell will be more effective when time has been given him to work up his part. Mr. Lawrence Caird and Mr. Fred Zola were funny as Hassarac and Shacabac, and Mr. W. Vokes as the "dancing freak" brought memories of the days of Victoria and Fred of that ilk. The management will, doubtless, congratulate themselves on a success, and they have probably achieved what they sought. But it is permissible to regret the days when pantomime consisted in the bringing of a nursery tale within the actualities of life; when it sought the suffrages of those for whom it is traditionally supposed to exist and refused to worship at the shrine of the golden calf.

Christmas Promenade Concerts afford another instance of history repeating itself. Jullien, sixty years ago, gave "Concerts d'Hiver" at Drury Lane, with a band of 90 and a chorus of 80; although his spring performances—during the opening season, by the way, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was heard for the first time in England—went by the higher sounding name of "Concerts de Societe." But going even still further back, it will be found that the very first promenade concerts ever held in London took place at the Lyceum, during Christmas, and were, in fact, intended by the late Mr. Willy and his colleagues of the opera orchestra to afford themselves employment until Her Majesty's Opera opened early in March. For many years past, however, promenade concerts have practically been confined to the autumn, so that the season started by Mr. Robert Newman on Boxing Night may be considered, more or less, in the light of an experiment. Just now, of course, the promenade concerts have powerful competitors in the Christmas pantomimes and other holiday entertainments; but there are evidently a large number of musical amateurs who appreciate and will patronise these high-class, orchestral performances, at the very reasonable prices of admission charged at the Queen's Hall; and thus it is hoped the problem of the profitable employment of the band during January, which is usually a dull musical month, will be solved. The first two concerts, owing to the absence of Mr. Wood in the country, were directed by Mr. Payne, first violin of the band, and the popular conductor of the Stock Exchange Orchestra. He is manifestly a disciple of Mr. Wood, so that his assumption of the baton faithfully carried on the Queen's Hall traditions. Indeed Mr. Payne secured excellent performances of such well-known music as Weber's "Oberon" overture, Tschaikowsky's "Capriccio Italien and movements from Schubert's "Rosamunde music and Dvorak's "From the New World" symphony. On Friday a quasinovelty was introduced—namely the flute Offertoire of that famous player Josef Henri Altes which has, it is believed, not been heard in London since it was given some years ago by the late Mr. Svendsen and which therefore, must have been practically new to the Queen's Hall audience. No one could write more effectively for the flute than Altes, who, until his death in 1895, was first flautist at the Paris Grand Opera, and was the successor of Dorus as professor of his instrument at the Conservatoire and the fullest justice was done to the music by Mr. Fransella, that versatile musician Mr. Percy Pitt playing the organ part. On Saturday night Mr. Wood made his re-appearance directing a strong programme of favourite works, including the Rienzi and "William Tell" overtures, "Saint-Saens" Danse Macabre, Beings Peer Gynt" suite and Dr. Elgars Military March, which was vociferously applauded. Mr. Payne stepped out of the ranks of the orchestra to give a capital performance of two movements from Mendelssohn's violin concerto, with for the inevitablet encore Godard's Berceuse and Miss Florence Schmidt and Mr. Ffrangcon Davies sang the popular Welsh vocalist giving "Father O'Flynn" as an encore, demanded after his rendering of Rossini's "Largo al factotum."

It is reported that the operation of extracting a needle from the heart of a girl has been successfully performed in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester.

A Dover telegram says that there is absolutely no trace of the four-masted ship Mersey, with 1,000 tons cargo, which struck on the Goodwin Sands. Every vestige has been sucked under by the quicksands.

Some children near Stockholm—two little girls, aged eight and eleven, to be precise—have been buried in a snowdrift for three moral weeks. They were exceptionally warmly dressed, and were carrying baskets of provisions when overtaken by disaster. But their feet have had to be amputated. The Swedish Press has collected a large sum for the little sufferers.

THE DREAD SAHARA.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN.

Mr. Edward Dodson, the young explorer, who recently returned after a most interesting five months journey in the Great Desert in the forbidden hinterland of Tripoli, has been interviewed by Reuter's representative. The whole of this country is rigorously closed to travellers by the Turkish Government, and only two or three adventurous spirits have penetrated its fringe of recent years. Through the British Foreign Office permission was obtained for the Turkish Government for Mr. Dodson to conduct this scientific expedition which has been organised by Mr. J. I. S. Whitaker, the well-known naturalist, and which was sent out under the auspices of the Natural History Museum. The members of the expedition suffered severely from want of water. In giving an outline of his journey, Mr. Dodson said:—"Eight days after our start we entered upon the Great Desert, and a period of heat and drought commenced. Now and again, at some spot where there happened to be a scrap of pasture, we would come upon a few Wafella Arabs in a tiny encampment, but with this exception there was nowhere any sign of life. Water was only obtainable at places ten to twelve hours' distant and the prevalence of blinding hot sandstorms and the glare and heat entailed very hard work. During the 'Gebleh' winds we had simply to hide in our tents and envelope our heads in cloths, as it was often impossible to travel through the blinding drifting sand, which made one's nose and lips crack and bleed. In this portion of the journey the scorpions and centipedes were numerous and of unusual size.

A ROMAN RESERVOIR.

"Two weeks after leaving Tripoli we reached Sofajin, about 120 miles to the south-east of that place, and here one of our Turkish escort, who had joined us during the march, deserted. As we learned afterwards he had received warning that the Arabs ahead had prepared an ambush for us. Beyond Sofajin a detour was made in order to strike a Roman reservoir, where we hoped to find water. As we passed along the dried-up torrent beds we were surprised to find great patches of brilliantly coloured flowers, which on approach we found to be of the 'everlasting' variety, and to be completely dried up by drought and heat. . . . In due course we reached the Roman reservoir. This wonderful piece of ancient stonework was in excellent repair, the cement being as good and the reservoir as watertight as ever. After getting some water we struck out for the Bonjem oasis, which is on the direct track for the town of Sokna (150 miles distant across the desert), whither we were now bound. At Bonjem we hoped to get fresh food and water, but to our dismay we found that the few people there were themselves starving and subsisting chiefly on snails and date palm juice. Owing to the hardships we had already encountered our Turkish sergeant died at this place and was buried by the Arabs, this being regarded by our people as a judgment on them for accompanying a Christian expedition. The buildings dating from the Roman occupation afforded astriking contrast to the miserable Arab structures in this place, the former being in excellent repair—one of the buildings covered an area of 3,000 square yards, and had a gateway twelve feet thick.

FOREST OF PETRIFIED TREES.

"From this place to Sokna was a four days' journey over absolutely uninhabited desert, and as we were without water we had to march night and day in the intervals between the sand storms. During the height of one of these storms our horses stampeded and were not recovered for two days. After four days' incesant marching we reached Sokna, where we had to remain for a week, the whole caravan, both men and animals, being thoroughly exhausted. Sokna is a small oasis, with a population of 2,000 and a Turkish garrison of 200 men. The inhabitants had never before seen a European, and the woman and children fled at our approach, having been told that Christians ate children. The officials, however treated us well. This place was originally intended to be the limit of our expedition, but as, up to the present the results had not been all that we wished from a naturalists' standpoint, I decided to push on to Murzuk, some 300 miles further south. To this our caravan objected, and our men even went so far as to attempt a mutiny, which fortunately proved unsuccessful. Some time after leaving Sokna, we commenced to cross the Jibil Soda, or Black Mountains, which consist of great slabs of perfectly black stone, very difficult to cross, and quite destitute of inhabitants. One of the most notable things on our journey to Murzuk was the great petrified forest which we passed through. For ten hours we travelled across an area of petrified trees varying in circumference from seven feet to a few inches. Every branch of this forest was, of course, lying prone, and this, together with the presence of marine shells, showed that this part of the Great Sahara had at one time been submerged.

A HALO OF PHOSPHORESCENT LIGHT.

"Later, we had a particularly trying experience with our people owing to a curious circumstance. One night we were surrounded by thunderstorms. No less than five distinct storms were in progress round us, and the guns and spears of our party became surrounded by ahalo of phosphorescent light which greatly alarmed our superstitious attendants, who regarded this as a further judgment upon them for travelling with unbelievers. All this time we were marching through the desert with all speed fifteen to eighteen hours at a stretch. Just outside Murzuk we came upon the burial place of the town, from which the sand had been blown, leaving many skeletons exposed. We reached Murzuk three weeks after striking the Black Mountain range. Murzuk is the seat of Government, and chief town of the province of Fezzan, and here owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the Governor, we were arrested and our escort thrown into gaol and disarmed. We remained five days in the place, and after many ineffectual attempts succeeded in leaving."

Eventually the expedition reached Ben Ghazi, on the coast, whence it returned to Tripoli and Malta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd January 1902.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 25th instant.

2. Letters A, B and C Companies will parade to-day Thursday the 23rd instant, at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 8 p.m.

Dress, for the above parades:—Drill Order, Plain Clothes.

Officers Commanding Companies will make arrangements for refreshments for their respective Companies.

The above parades will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

3. There will be Drill for all Recruits every Thursday at 5 p.m. behind the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, until further orders.

4. The Rifle Range at Colaba will be reserved for Class Firing on Saturday next, the 25th instant, from 6-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. All members who have not yet commenced their Class Firing are requested to do so with the least possible delay.

Members are reminded that additional prizes are to be given this season towards which scores made at class firing will count. Marksmen only will be eligible for these prizes.

The attendance at the Rifle Range on Saturday next, the 25th instant, for Class Firing will count as Commanding Officer's Parade.

5. E Company Cyclist will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Monday the 27th and Friday the 31st Insts. at 5-30 P. M.

Dress Drill Order—Khaki Forage Caps, Belt and Side Arms to be worn.

Attendance at these parades to acount as Commanding Officer's parade Refreshments will be provided.

6. Leave of absence has been granted to No 3253 Vol J A D Cruz G Coy from the 14th January to the 13th July 1902.

7. The following promotions will take effect in L Company from this date:—

No 4118 Corpl F Singleton to be Sergeant.

No 4329 Corpl J Cahill and No 4899 L-Corpl W. Dickinson to be Lance Sergeants.

No 4060 L-Corpl C Hurst, No 4427 Cadet C Seymour No 4447 Cadet F Falcao and No 4429 Cadet W Fratel to be Corporals.

No 4130 Cadet E Hogan No 5061 Cadet A Corke No 4327 Cadet G Vowels.

No 4415 Cadet J Flaskett and No 4455 Cadet C Malroney to be Lance Corporals.

8. Members who have already completed Class Firing up to and at 600 yards will be credited by head-quarters only with a Commanding Officer's Parade for Saturday next.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

The great collection of butterflies made by Dr. Herman Strecker, of Reading, Pennsylvania, who died a few days ago, is, it seems, likely to go to the American Museum of Natural History, in New York City. Dr. Strecker writes the Westminster Gazette perhaps the greatest butterfly Collector in the world. His collections contains 250,000 different specimens and is said to be the finest in exstence. The world, only three others which compare with it. It includes butterflies and moths whose haunts in every portion of the discovered globe, not excludes the regions close to the Poles, the wilder life are in of Africa, India, Australia, and South excepting and the smaller islands of the Indian and forests Oceans. Dr. Strecker was a sculptor by profession. He worked at this in day time. His night Pacific devoted to his butterflies. He was versed in scien. of the dead languages, and mastered many of the living foreign tongues in which the books of his specialpursuit are written. Dr. Strecker was probably the most noted lepidopterist in America, and he spent years of labour in getting together this extraordinary collection of butterflies and moths. In his home is a large plate case, in which is filed correspondence from distinguished scientists covering a period of forty years.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE.

TO-DAY ◆ TOMORROW ◆ SATURDAY.

SATURDAY will certainly bring the End of The "Pioneer's" Great Offer of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Two days after to-day, for some who do not read this Notice until to-morrow—Only One More Day. Up-country residents who decide to subscribe at the last moment may telegraph to The "Pioneer," Allahabad, or to 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay, specifying the binding they desire. Only a very few cloth copies are now available. No orders can be Registered unless accompanied or immediately followed by a remittance. The Details of the Offer, and the Extraordinary Value of the Book as a Source of Self-Education, Study, or Occasional Reference, have been published from Day to Day. The Book is the Greatest Work of its kind. Prices are Half those asked by the Publishers, Messrs. A. & C. BLACK, and the Terms of Payment are unprecedented.

A SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT'S

APPRECIATION OF

The "Encyclopædia Britannica."

In addressing a meeting of his constituents in North Derbyshire, the late Sir William Jackson referred to his early struggles and said the reading of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" had formed his character as it then existed. In his master's office, he said, there was a copy of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," which he studied night and day, storing his mind with knowledge of every sort. He always attributed his success in life to the fact of having studied the "Encyclopædia Britannica." During the last forty-eight years, he had been in the four quarters of the globe; and there was scarcely a port to which a ship could go that he had not commercial relations with. He first began with the West Coast, of Africa, and his ships were found from Sierra Leone to the Cape of Good Hope trading with the natives. Where did he get his knowledge regarding these tribes? From the "Encyclopædia Britannica." As the divine reads the Bible to enable him to preach, so did he (Sir William) read the "Encyclopædia Britannica" to obtain knowledge of the world. Wherever he had transactions—whether it was with the Indies or the Cape of Good Hope, with Hottentots, Boers, Dutchmen, Englishmen, Mussulmans, or Hindus—he found in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" the information he required regarding the manners and customs of the people. He traded as far as California, buying raw hides and carrying salt from the Cape de Verd Islands to pay for them, before an ounce of gold was found there. He had also whalers in the north, and he had always looked at the "Encyclopædia Britannica" to get the information he desired. When a mere lad he had made up his mind to get on in the world, and it was the education derived from the "Encyclopædia Britannica", which moulded his character and qualified him in after life to achieve both wealth and position.

A Significant List.

We have spoken before of the list of those who have acquired "The Times" Reprint a Home. We shall probably speak of it again, because it is so interesting and significant. But fo our present purpose its significance lies in its comprehensiveness. It includes every body from Lord Salisbury to a foreman bricklayer, from the clerk who sits at his desk in an office to the master mariner who ranges the globe. When you hear that Lord Roberts headed the list of officers in the Army who subscribed, that Lord Charles Beresford appeared among the officers in the Navy, that Mr. Kipling came in the list of authors, or the late Lord Russell among the roll of judges, you learn in what estimation this work is held by the most successful and important men of the day. But another list may be made, a list that shows how the work is rated by those who still have their way to make, and not only by clergymen, doctors, officers, lawyers, architects, but by men connected with business of every sort, accountants, land agents, auctioneers, Government inspectors, manufacturers and managers in every sort of works, iron foundries, chemical works, cycle manufacturies, breweries, lace factories, collieries, boot and shoe factories, cotton mills. The appeal of the book to practical men, moreover, could hardly be better exemplified than by the number of farmers who are down among the subscribers. But by far the largest figure of any is the one which stands for the clerks, and they, more clearly than any others, represent a class to which the great library has now been opened for the first time. Education tells, as we are beginning to find out, even in the most practical professions. The list, however, does not stop with manufacturers and merchants and their clerks. The number of subscribers who are engaged in retail trade is a large one: drapers, outfitters, tailors, coachbuilders, chemists, ironmongers, jewellers, dairymen, bakers, grocers, butchers, tobacconists, florists, oil and colour merchants are all represented on the list of subscribers at Home.

The evidence of such a collection of varied interests is not lightly to be brushed aside.

The many-sided, the all-embracing character of the work, its neverfailnig response in the eage pursuit after the forgotten fact or the truth of which one may retain only a hazy remembrance—in other words, its indispensable usefulness—that is the reason it has appealed to so wide a circle of people, even to the most intellectual men. It is a practical book, one that a busy worker who thinks while he works, will find it necessary to consult often. Its many-sidedness will be apparent from the following imperfect classification of contents.

THE "ENCYCLOPÆDIA" IS:

A Hand Book of World History, ancient and modern; not merely a colourless catalogue of principal events and dates, but a Library of history, written with fine spirit and keen appreciation by professional historians: by such men as Freeman and Gardiner and Fyffe and Seeley and Bryce.

A Hand Book of Science, dealing with Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry Geology, Biology, Mineralogy, Physics, Zoology—all the other "ologies," and employing pens of such scientists of eminence and authorityas Kelvin and Crookes and Lockyer and Huxley and Robert Ball and Rayleigh and many others.

A Library of Law, with exhaustive explanation of the principles upon which our system of justice has been founded, with special treatises on special subjects, by experts such as Pollock and Twiss and Robertson and Muirhead and Stevenson. There is, also, law for laymen, covering a wide range of subjects, upon which the nonprofessional man requires information at first hand in the ordinary course of a day's business.

A Hand Book Biography. It tells how the great men of all nations and all ages achieved fame. No one tries to learn by personal investigation, footrule in hand how many feet there are in a mile. We benefit by the experience of our predecessors, and save time by accepting the results they obtained. And we can learn how to live by studying the lives of the men who knew best how to live. The best monographs ever published on the lives of the great men of ancient and modern times are the work of the masters who have written for the "Encyclopædia Britannica.

A Library of Art, Architecture and Archæology, astonishing in the breadth of its information, authoritative, copiously illustrated, a "Court of last resort" for the seeker after knowledge; contributed by such men as Sir George Reid, Colvin, Hamerton, Alcock, Watts-Dunton, Prof. Middleton Morris, and Dobson.

A Handbook of Manufactures, inventions, all the Industrial arts, discussing in detail the processes of production, not only in [illegible] but in every other [illegible] discussing most competent to deal with [illegible] in our own [illegible] land, written by the men making, from the bleak [illegible] a given subject, and including everything from Gunpowder to Paper-making of wool to the manufacture of pins.

A Book about Books, a collection of treatises, each a masterpiece, embracing the literature of every race and every period, written by such distinguished men of letters, as Swinburne and Stevenson [illegible] and Arnold and Macaulay and Gosse and Henley and Lang, and Garnett and Saintsbury.

A Library of Medicine and Hygience, of Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery. We have Sir W. Turner on Anatomy, Prof. Chiene on Surgery, Dr. Balfour on Heart Disease, Dr. Crighton on Pathology and Medicine, Sir J. Batty Tuke on insanity, Prof. Geddes on Sex and Morphology, Dr. Stevenson on Medical Jurisprudence, and many other leading Medical writers.

A Library of Commerce and Trade, and economics, covering the whole range of our multiplied financial and industrial interest, as well as those social phenomena upon which our material well being so greatly depends. We have Prof. Rogers on Finance and Free Trade, Courtney on Banking, Bastable on Money, Kirk upon Multhus, and Socialism, Faucett on Communism, Nicholson on Taxes, Walford on Famines, Minto on Mills, Life Insurance, Book-keeping, Savings Banks and National Debt are a few, other cognate subjects skilfully dealt with.

A Library of Theology, and Biblical learning. Every known religion or creed, religious biogr aphy and religious history are dealt with fully and without prejudice. Max Muller writes of the Aryans and their religion, Prof. Tylor on Animism, Archdeacon Farrar on Jesus, Prof. Rhys Davids on Buddhism, Prof. Eggling on Brahmanism, Prof. Wellhausen on Mohammed, Prof. Legge on Confucius, Dr. Alexander on Calvin, Dr. McCrie on John Knox, and so on. Every personage mentioned in Bible history is dealt with in an appreciative review.

A Library of Geography, and Physiography. The "Encyclopædia" contains hundreds of maps of countries and plans of important cities. There are special articles on the Himalayas, on the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, on the great rivers of the World, the great deserts, and on the great cities, while every other smaller city or town, every Island, Mountain, Volcano, or Sea of any importance, and in any part of the world, is included in this great storehouse of knowledge and information.

A Library of Miscellaneous Information. Impossible as it is to summarize the contents of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" in a paragraph, or series of paragraphs, the best advice to the seeker after any fact or any information of a special sort is to "look it up in the E. B." Facts, dates, principles, processes, theories, the history of the World's development along a thousand different lines through thousands of years, all lie within the compass of its 22,000 pages. It is a noble attempt to concentrate the known truths of human experience in a convenient and accessible form. As a literary and educational project it is unique, "embracing every topic that can interest or concern an intelligent or civilized people."

1. **Do you realise that it is a book for every-body?**
2. **Do you realise that it is the greatest book in the world?**
3. **Do you realise that you have only to make a preliminary payment of Rs. 5 to get the 25 vols., that you have to complete the purchase price (which is half the publishers' price) by monthly instalments of only Rs. 10, Rs. 12 or Rs. 13?**
4. **Do you realise that if you delay you may be too late, seeing that the limited edition is likely to be taken up even before the time when, in any case, the offer would be withdrawn?**

The Vanishing Power or FIVE RUPEES.

HOW many things we buy that we do not want, how many things we want that we do not buy! Looking back through life, it is sad to note how many rupees have vanished, and how little there is to show for the expenditure.

THE IMPERMANENT FIVE RUPEES.

WHEN spending money the obvious and proper question to ask is, "How can I best obtain my money's worth?" A purchase that is permanently useful is the most profitable of all. Yet, how few such are made. Each man has his own particular line of expenditure, apart from the daily needs of life. One man will spend five rupees on a visit to the theatre; another man upon flowers, which wither and perish; yet another upon a box of cigarettes, of which the enjoyment ends in smoke; thus one will fritter it away on magazines and illustrated papers, which, though at first things of beauty, are not joys for ever. Countless, indeed, are the methods of spending five rupees to no permanent profit. An outlay of five rupees now will bring you twenty-five beautiful volumes, whose value will endure for ever—the 25 volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

The Sum of Human Knowledge.

THE *Encyclopædia Britannica* was the first considerable work in the English language which attempted to review and sum up the whole of human knowledge. The Second Edition, completed in 1784, has been the model and the prototype of all encyclopædias the world over. "From the time of this Second Edition," said *The Quarterly Review*, "every encyclopædia of note, in England and elsewhere, has been an encyclopædia not solely of the arts and sciences, but of the whole wide circle of general learning and miscellaneous information."

Gaining in completeness and perfection with each subsequent revision, the Ninth, and latest Edition (finished in 1889) stands without a rival in any language. Of it, *Nature* has said: "To the present and to future generations, this Ninth Edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* must be regarded as the highest tide-mark of the science, literature and art of the time."

This is no over-praise. Consider, indeed, what must be the character of a work which embodies the labours of such famous men as Lord Kelvin and Professor Huxley, Matthew Arnold and Mr. Swinburne, Macaulay and John Morley, Mrs. Humphry Ward and Robert Louis Stevenson, Lord Rayleigh and Archdeacon Farrar, Sir William Crookes and Sir Norman Lockyer, John Addington Symonds and Dean Bradley, and scores of other authorities of equal standing.

The Ninth Edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* engaged in its preparation a greater number of distinguished men, and cost more to produce, than any other work ever published. It contains in all 16,000 different articles, every one of which was written by an authority upon the particular subject dealt with. The distillation of many libraries—the distillation, in fact, of all human knowledge, the Ninth Edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* forms for the busy man and woman of this age the most complete and all-informing general library that it is possible to obtain. A careful scrutiny of its marvellously varied contents suffices to reveal the *Encyclopædia* as a practically indispensable work for English-speaking people.

The Book and the Bindings.

THE issue of the Encyclopædia Britannica now offered is *The "Times"* reprint of the Ninth and latest Edition, as issued by its original publishers, Messrs. A. & C. Black. The work is divided up into 24 volumes of 850 pages each; the 25th volume contains an elaborate index to the whole, and a detailed list of contributors. The handsome volumes measure 11¾ inches in height, 9¼ inches in depth and 2¼ inches in thickness. The binding is, in every case, the best of its kind. The dark green cloth is as strong as cloth can be, and the morocco used in the leather bindings is so rich in colour, so soft at once and tough, so fine in grain, that no one will regret the small extra payment which secures an added, dignity and dubraility due to so noble a book. The Encyclopædia contains 338 full-paged plates, 671 maps and plans, and over 9,000 other illustrations. For the MS. alone of the 30,000,000 words which occupy the 22,000 pages of letterpress, more than £60,000 was paid to the 1,100 contributors, and the style in which all this valuable matter is got up makes the work the most costly ever offered to book-buyers. It is this most costly of books that is now, for a time within reach of everybody at half the publisher's price.

UNDER THE "PIONEER'S" UNPRECEDENTED OFFER.

(1) A book is offered which is undeniably the best book ever published, at

(2) A price which is a Bargain Price, being 50 per cent. reduction from the publishers' price; and

(3) For Rs. 5 the complete 25 volumes are despatched to the subscriber, packed in a tin-lined case.

(4) All charges for carriage from London are prepaid as far as the four principal ports.

(5) After receiving the books the subscriber then begins to pay his monthly instalments (32 in number) of Rs. 10, Rs. 12 or Rs. 13.

CASH PRICES: Those who prefer may pay Cash for the Encyclopædia, realising a Discount from Instalment Prices of more than Ten per cent. In the case of subscribers who do not wish to make the small Monthly Payments, a larger payment per month, Rs. 20 or Rs. 30, will be accepted.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Cloth	Rs. 280
Half Morocco	Rs. 340
Three-Quarter Morocco ...	Rs. 360
Full Morocco	Rs. 460

Note.—The three-quater Morocco is the special Pioneer Binding and is the best binding for India.

THE MOFUSSIL BOOKCASE.

(*About 41 inches in height and 24 inches in width.*)

This is a plain but substantial teak wood case with shelves and doors to cover the books and will serve to protect them during the rains and as well as from damage by insects. It has received three coatings of polish. The price including packing is Rs. 18/- which is the cost price. The books are placed eight on a shelf with the Index volume resting on the top row of books. It would be a simple matter for up-country subscribers to have such a book-case made by a native Carpenter.

IF YOU APPLY TO-DAY,

Full details of Bindings, Cash Prices, Monthly Instalments, the Two Book-cases, together with an E. B. PROSPECTUS Containing Specimen Pages, etc., will be sent.

ADDRESS:—THE MANAGER,
"The PIONEER,"
BRANCH OFFICE:
53, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BOOKS AND BOOK-CASES ON VIEW IN BOMBAY AT THE TEMPORARY OFFICE OF "THE PIONEER, 53 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBY.

Bombay Gazette

SECOND EDITION.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1902.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

PROCEEDINGS IN BOMBAY.

THE NEGLECT OF WESTERN INDIA.

COMPLAINTS FROM MERCHANTS.

THE proceedings have now been issued of a special private meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce held on January 3rd to meet Mr. Robertson, C. V. O. the Special Commissioner, appointed by the India Office, to enquire into the administration and working of the Indian railways. In the unavoidable absence of the Chairman the chair was taken by Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Deputy Chairman. There were present—Members of Committee: Messrs. C. H. Armstrong (Deputy Chairman), F. W. Bickel, J. M. Dick, F. T. Rickards, A. Zygouras, and the Secretary. The following gentlemen also attended by invitation of the Committee:—Messrs. H. C. Wright, (Deputy Chairman-elect), D. H. Glade (Chairman, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited), N. S. Glazebrook (Deputy Chairman, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited), A. Muirhead (General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway), Colonel H. D. Olivier, R.E. (Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway), and C. Crommelin (General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway). Mr. Robertson was accompanied by Mr. A. R. Becher and Mr. J. Bain.

A FEELING OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—I understand, Mr. Robertson, that your visit to this country is undertaken with a view to enquiry into the working of existing Indian railways, and that you are only indirectly concerned with projects of extension and addition to lines already made. During the past year we have addressed Government on several matters, some relating to extensions and new lines, and some relating to the conduct and management of existing lines—notably in the matter of the granting of running powers and the supply of rolling stock on railways in Northern India for goods destined for this port. At the end of the year we admit a feeling of great disappointment as regards the progress that has been made, especially as we are now within a short distance of the busy export season, when it is necessary above all things that produce should be brought down rapidly to the coast.

In the matter of extensions we have made no progress whatever during the year, the only prospect of help that had been held out to this side of India having been withdrawn in the revised programme received in last August, and, as was shown in this Chamber's letter, dated the 21st August, this port, which does some 35 per cent. of the entire foreign trade of India, including Burma, is not even promised more than 11 1-2 per cent. of the grants in the next three years.

HOW BOMBAY HAS BEEN NEGLECTED.

I have gone back over the history of railway development in India, as exhibited by the returns of total capital outlay on the various systems; and although it appears that in former times a fair share of the Government grants were so expended as to benefit Bombay, the completed expenditure on lines at present under construction is barely 19 1-2 lakhs against just over 5 1-2 crores for Bengal, 55 3-4 lakhs for Karachi, 85 1-4 lakhs for Madras, and nearly 91 lakhs for Burma. The percentage proportions in which the various ports stand to benefit by railways now under construction are, therefore,—Bombay, 2·41 per cent; Calcutta, 63·70 per cent; Karachi, 6·93 per cent; Madras, 10·65 per cent.; Burma 11·31 per cent.

Now, taken in connection with the trade of the [illegible] very striking; for [illegible] foreign trade [illegible] as follows:— [illegible] per cent.; Burma, [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] ticipate his requirements and to lay well in advance. I am given to under- [illegible] is peculiarly necessary in this [illegible] of indenting for [illegible] tringency with [illegible] material are [illegible] talied by [illegible] which [illegible] India [illegible] ive

of the reasons which Government has called 'obvious' for this reversal of the decision of 1897. But this Chamber of Commerce, as a body of merchants, desires the shortest possible route to Delhi and Northern India, and we think we are on broad economic grounds entitled to it, seeing that ours is the most convenient port for Europe. We have an excellent harbour, well equipped docks, and with the Port Trust Railway, which will shortly be built we shall be able to handle all the traffic that can possibly be sent to us.

THE MERCHANTS' VIEWS.

In order that Mr. Robertson may be in no doubt as to the views of merchants in Upper India upon this point, I would refer him to the various representations made to Government by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce in which frequent reference is made to the disadvantage of the forcible diversion of their trade by way of Calcutta. I think I may as well quote a passage from a letter addressed by this Chamber to Government on the 5th December, 1898, in which reference is made to a letter of the Upper India Chamber, dated 21st November of that year:—"In the letters emanating from that body the notorious and incurable congestion of the port of Calcutta is repeatedly alluded to and it is most properly urged that the interests of merchants and manufacturers in relation to the export and import trades should be given more favourable consideration that the endeavours to obtain extension of existing systems for the advantage of railway companies or other vested interests. It is also urged, as has on previous occasions been done by the members of this Chamber and on behalf of the commerce of Bombay, that the manufacturers and traders in the North-West Provinces feel that they are placed at a disadvantage so long as special railway facilities are confined to the port of Calcutta, by which they have consequently to import and export their goods, although it is known to be one of the most expensive as also probably the most dangerous and unsatisfactory of any of the ports in British India, necessitating the European traffic to and from the North-West Provinces having to be sent by sea all the way round the Indian Continent and back across the Peninsula.'" It appears to us that Government should devote its efforts to bringing traffic from Central India to Bombay; but instead we see a development of lines eastward and westward to Calcutta and Karachi. We have latterly addressed Government on the treatment we received last season from railways which run to Calcutta, in the matter of their failure to supply wagons for produce destined for Bombay. An instance of this was afforded by the refusal of the E. I. Railway to supply wagons north of Jubbulpore, while at the same time they were throwing a large supply into Cawnpore to compete for and divert to Calcutta produce which could easily have been brought down by the Bombay lines.

THE ROLLING STOCK QUESTION.

This brings me to the question of rolling stock and I think that the whole Chamber will await with very great interest Mr. Robertson's reply to the question put to him in Calcutta as to whether it might not be advisable for Government to have a wagon reserve of, say, 5,000 wagons, to be let out to railways at a charge which would pay a moderate interest. The alternative is to allow each railway to have its own reserve, but to let all railways be financed independently of the Government of the country. It is believed that extensions and the supply of rolling stock would then not be affected nor the recuperation of the country retarded by the financial difficulties of Government ensuing upon famine, war, or plague. Between these two alternatives the Chamber has made no choice as yet, but there is great point in Sir Allan Arthur's remark that "if we suddenly found ourselves at war, and Government indented on the railways for 3,000 wagons, the trade of the country would be paralysed." It seems that there is great difficulty in getting supplies of rolling stock. I am told that, as a rule, when application is made for more rolling stock, Government ask for traffic returns, and if these are not conclusive, sanction is withheld until pressure compels consent. The matter is no doubt looked at from a financial point of view, but [illegible] a business point of view a merchant is always

to get over the latter difficulty, we have lately asked Government to extend the line from Agra to Delhi so that the G. I. P. may be able to run into the most important markets in India. We consider this a necessary extension, and we have cordially welcomed Government's favourable declaration in the matter. We have also asked for running powers over various lines in Northern India from Jubbulpore to Allahabad, over the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and over Punjab railways as far as Saharanpur. We hope that Mr. Robertson may be able to help us in this; for we feel sure he must see how necessary it is for us to get into Northern India and to bring the traffic to Bombay, the most convenient port for Europe.

THE SPEED OF GOODS TRAINS.

The question of the slow speed of goods trains in the busy season has already been dealt with by the Bengal Chamber, from the Calcutta point of view. But here again the Calcutta point of view is not identical with that of Bombay. For, whereas the most obvious remedy would be an increase in the mileage of double rails, Calcutta, which is about 100 miles nearer to Cawnpore than Bombay is, has also some 100 miles more of double rails than we have. It is evident, therefore, that to equalise conditions, there ought to be added some 300 miles of double rails between Bombay and Cawnpore.

One other point which I wish to bring to Mr. Robertson's notice is the development and building of new lines by private enterprise. I have no personal experience of the difficulties that merchants have to contend with in this respect, but I know that it has taken firms in Bombay, Calcutta, and elsewhere many years to get project sanctioned. It seems to me that the procedure might with advantage be greatly simplified and that fewer obstacles should be thrown in the way of private enterprise, for the development of the country by this means in almost any direction must be a benefit to Government, as it will most certainly be to the districts through which the lines are built.

I trust that from these few remarks Mr. Robertson will be able to gather to some extent the views of this Chamber on Railway matters; and I shall be glad if any other member of the Committee or either of the representatives of the Cotton Trade Association will now bring forward any special point he may desire to put before Mr. Robertson.

A COTTON TRADE COMPLAINT.

Mr. Glazebrok drew the attention to the inadequate space at Colaba for handling the bales of cotton during the busy season, when all along the line there are blocks of trains waiting to bring cotton into Bombay. At Colaba the G. I. P. can only handle 150 or 175 wagons a day. As a consequence, cotton which ought to have been in Bombay by December 25th has not yet arrived. It is being delayed all along the line waiting to come into Colaba.

THE NAGDA-BARAN-MUTTRA SCHEME.

Mr. Robertson: I have listened with interest to the speech of the Chairman and to the observations which have fallen from the lips of the other gentlemen who have spoken. I shall confine my observations to the requirements of this part of India in particular, but in dealing with the matter I shall also refer to the interests of India in general. As to your Chairman's observation that he thought the Government of India showed more interest in Calcutta than Bombay I fancy there must be some mistake. Then about the shelving of the scheme of 1897—that is the Nagda-Baran-Muttra scheme. As far as I understand the matter, this scheme has not been actually shelved, but has given place to lines which were considered to be of greater and more immediate importance.

The Chairman: Part of it, at all events, appears to have been shelved.

Mr. Robertson: I see it is proposed to make it a broad gauge line which means a much larger outlay than would be necessary were it constructed on a 2-feet 5-inch gauge. It will extend over 300 miles and the cost will be over two millions of money. I might mention that only yesterday I travelled over a 2-feet 6-inch gauge line, and could not help being struck with the smoothness of motion, the rapidity of travelling, and the extent of the traffic which the line could convey. The Nagda-Baran-Muttra scheme has been under the consideration of the Government of India for some time, and, so far as I know, is so still.

The Chairman: It does not appear in the programme for the coming three years.

Mr. Robertson: It has not been actually shelved but is in the position to which I have already referred. I suppose the reason for the delay is that other more important schemes have required attention.

COMPETITION FOR DELHI TRADE.

[illegible] Chairman: You understand our wish is to [illegible] short broad-gauge to Delhi. There is great [illegible] tition for the trade of this place, both with [illegible] a and Karachi. Our point is that we have [illegible] bete against these two places, and it is [illegible] y to have a short route to Delhi. There are [illegible] ittle lines in Central India which only [illegible] king up to secure a through run across [illegible] to Karachi. At present there is too [illegible] dency to carry things across to Kara- [illegible] e and Calcutta on the other. That is [illegible] as regards Bombay.

[illegible] : Well you see Karachi has open- [illegible] ch probably you do not like but it [illegible] nnot get over it.

[illegible] But if their trade is consider-

ably increased they will have to get a larger harbour—It is difficult to get in there in the monsoon season—at any rate the vessels ground.

Mr. Dick: The harbour is a very good one.

The Chairman: Of course a good many of us have interests there.

Mr. Robertson: Is it suggested that access to Delhi from Calcutta and Karachi is more difficult than from Bombay?

BOMBAY'S CLAIM.

The Chairman: What we feel is that more of the trade with this part of that country should come to Bombay. Produce shipped at Calcutta has to go right round India to get to Europe—Bombay is the port to which more goods from Delhi should be brought, and is a very cheap port.

In opening up the country between Nazda and Muttra we want to create new traffic—it is not a question of diversion.

Mr. Robertson: Have you any class of traffic from Bombay that you can send up to Delhi, which they cannot get from Calcutta or Karachi?

The Chairman: What we send from here are largely goods out from England—manchester goods which can be supplied from Karachi and Calcutta.

Mr. Robertson: Is there anything which cannot go from Delhi to these other places

Mr. Zygouras: Nothing, but the same article can be exported from Bombay at a cheaper cost than from Calcutta.

Mr. Robertson: If that is so, what have you to be afraid of!

Mr. Zygouras: It is a question of interest on the value of goods. A steamer takes say forty days to get from Calcutta to London, whereas one from Bombay only takes thirty days.

Mr. Robertson: But is not the freight about the same!

Mr. Zygouras: It is much dearer from Calcutta.

Mr. Robertson: As to the remarks of the Chairman concerning the complain of the Northern India Chamber of Commerce about being handicapped in reference to traffic to Bombay, I met the members of that body the other day—they raised several points, but they did not include the one to which reference has been made this afternoon. This may have been due to the fact that the difficulties complained of in 1898 may have in the interval been minimised to some extent, but I don't know whether this is the case.

The Chairman: I should certainly say no.

THE SIZE OF RAILWAY WAGONS.

Mr. Robertson: At any rate they did not raise that point. It may have been put forward previously and considered not to require repetition; but it was not raised when I met the Chamber. Then you have referred to a surplus supply of rolling stock to be provided by the Government. I may for obvious reasons say at once that this is a proposition which could not be favourably entertained as things stand at present. Then reference has been made to the desirability of India building more of its own rolling stock. I am with you in that—I don't see any reason why India should not do so, and, in fact, be independent to a much larger extent than at present of any other country. Unfortunately the coal of this country is not suitable for smelting purposes, but it may be that you will get better coal by-and-by. I should very much like to see India independent and able to maintain its own system, and I hope this will be accomplished. As to the carrying capacity of your wagons, I find average from 16 to 18 tons. If you say that the present type of wagon is not satisfactory, I am rather inclined to agree with you so far as heavy traffic is concerned, but not for ordinary traffic. For heavy traffic, such as coal, stone, and grain, the larger you have them the bigger load you can carry. But I am not in favour of these large wagons for conveying general traffic, because you must remember that when these large carrying capacity wagons are used they have, as a rule, to run one of the journeys empty, either in going for the traffic or returning after conveying it, which, of course, minimises the profits to a considerable extent. I thoroughly agree that the railways should increase the speed of both their goods and passenger trains. As to the goods traffic, some of the companies aim at a thousand tons on one train, which means 45 or 50 wagons when the train is made up. No doubt the roads in India are fairly level. The G. I. P. have, of course, to get over the Ghauts, but pilot engines can be used for these parts with heavy trains. Where time is no object the companies are justified in availing themselves to the fullest extent of the hauling power of their engines. But to expedite transit and to utilize the rolling stock to the best advantage it would be well if these trains were cut in two, or, perhaps, two trains cut into three—this would enable them to get over the ground much quicker, and thereby materially increase the utility of the rolling stock.

THE SPEED QUESTION AGAIN.

Mr. Muirhead: I do not understand that the members of the Chamber refer to the question of the speed of goods trains between stations. It would make but little difference in the total time in transit from Cawnpore to Bombay if the speed of goods trains between stations was increased from about 15 miles an hour, the booked time at present, to 18 or 20 miles an hour between stations. Our through speed for goods is about 8 miles an hour.

Mr. Robertson: I do not want to be hard upon you, but by your own admission you could cover the distance in about half the time that you do at present.

Mr. Muirhead: I do not admit this. If the speed of goods trains is increased between stations the load would be reduced and a larger number of trains employed. And then the question of a single line comes in. I take it that Mr. Robertson's remarks apply more to double line working. The delay and detention to goods trains is caused not by slow speed between stations, but by halts at Engine-Changing Staions and at large yards where transhipping packages are handled. It is to this end our efforts are constantly being directed, and I undertake to say that so far as the G. I. P. is concerned although time in transit of goods—8 miles an hour for long distances—compares favourably with other lines, I should like to see the speed higher than 8 miles an hour.

THE CONGESTION AT COLABA.

Now in regard to the terminal arrangements at Colaba for cotton we have all along realized the position. Confession when traffic is every is due to [illegible] at causes, want of space and sidings at C[olaba] slow deliveries in consequence, and the slow [removal] by merchants. We do not expect merch[ants] move their goods in an hour or so after arr[ival] I do think when we assist them by ke[eping] booking open they might also help us by [prompt] removals. We have fully realized that t[he] space is inadequate. We asked the In[dian] Trust of Bombay to give us more room, but they declined to do so. The remedy suggested is for the cotton business to clear out of Colaba. I do not know how that will suit merchants. With the materials at our disposal we endeavour to do our best and keep traffic booking (cotton) open, and it would be rough on us if our efforts were not appreciated.

Mr. Zygouras: We have no complaints at Colaba and are satisfied.

Mr. Muirhead: I am obliged to you. Your remarks, I take it, are on behalf of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, our biggest customers.

Mr. Robertson: The business men of Bombay fully appreciate the difficulty under which you are placed. In dealing with the Railways of India I have to consider the geographical position and what is best for India as a whole. I will try to meet the interests of all fairly and squarely, but I will stick to my guns about the goods trains.

Mr. Muirhead: And so will I, Sir, so far as the speed between stations is concerned. Conditions I think in respect to goods transit and the nature of the goods are somewhat different in India and England.

THE RAILWAY RATES.

Mr. Robertson: Are there any complaints as to the rates for conveying general goods or for grain, seeds or cotton?

The Chairman: No. No complaints.

Mr. Dick: We experience no difficulty in getting the Railways to quote rates suitable to the traffic, and any representation is promptly attended to.

Mr. Muirhead: I should like the question to be put even more directly and ask whether any member or firm represented at this meeting has any specified complaint about any rate, say, for instance, cotton.

Mr. Robertson: You have your answer.

Mr. Muirhead: Very well, Sir.

Mr. Robertson: Why labour the question!

Mr. Muirhead: Well, Sir, if I am permitted I should like to put a direct question to this meeting. If I reduced our rates for cotton, it is likely to increase business or the area of cotton under cultivation!

Mr Robertson: Do I understand you to mean a reduction of the rates for the cotton traffic generally or specifically?

Mr. Muirhead: I mean for specific districts in the Berars, Khandeish, and the Central Provinces. At competitive points our rates are on a lower basis.

Mr. Zygouras: No increased business, I think, would follow as a result of a decrease in railway rates. The railway rates for cotton have not been considered too high.

Mr. Bickel made an enquiry as to the rates to Bombay as compared to the Southern Ports, Madras, etc, and a general discussion followed. It was explained that the G. I. P. rates on the Southern Sections of the line were on a lower basis because of the Madrss competition, and after some general remarks it was agreed that at all non-competitive points the G. I. P. cotton rates met the situation and that reduction would not lead to increase of traffic.

Mr. Muirhead: Referring to the question of the speed of goods trains I should like Mr. Robertson to remember that the maximum tonnage of one of our goods trains on most sections of the G.I.P. Railway is 600 tons, and higher speed would reduce this considerably.

The Chairman: I am sure, Mr. Robertson, we are all interested in what you have told us and hope good results may accrue from the meeting.

Mr. Robertson: I must thank you for the courtesy you have extended to me and believe good will result from the meeting here to-day. If we can help our friends in Bombay we shall be only too pleased to do so.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for 10 days ending 31st December, 1901:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for 10 days ending 31st Dec. 1901—				
G I P Rystem...	2,55,309	11,66,649	14,122	14,36,080
I M R do ...	81,410	1,63,433	22,588	2,67,431
Total... ..	3,36,719	13,30,082	36,710	17,03,511
Actuals for corresponding 9 days ending 31st Dec, 1900—				
G I P Rsystem..	1,95,986	10,42,861	56,144	12,94,991
I M R do ...	90,694	3,67,011	50,38[illegible]	4,07,317
Total	2,86,680	14,09,872	5,756	17,02,308
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	−53,323	+1,23,788	−42,022	+1,41,089
	I M R...	−9,284	−2,03,578	−72,976	−1,39,886

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9t November 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings [illegible]
Total Traffic for the week			
Or per mile of R[ailway]			
For previous weeks of ...			
Total ...			

DIFFICULTY OF PRESERVING HALOES.

THE CASE OF ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

REFLECTIONS ON A RECENT TRIAL.

A "Pall Mall Gazette" Correspondent writing on December 24 says:—The expressed disinclination of Mr. Long to reopen the Schley-Sampson affair in a Congressional Inquiry has met with much approval, though partisans on both sides are disappointed because the record that is to go to posterity is officially a blank as to who shall be accredited with the chief honour for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago. A parallel has been drawn between the popular demonstrations over General Buller and Admiral Schley for the purpose of showing that the Anglo-Saxon nature remains much the same, no matter what the flag overhead may be. In both cases the movement, whether right or wrong, is said to have been based on love of justice and the love of a hero. On this side it is understood that General Buller fought in the bull dog way that the English know, and that he was liked as a fighter after their own sort, even if his methods were mistimed. As to Schley, a usual business principle is applied, that the man who does the work is the one who gets the pay. The "Journal" sums up by saying that "Republics are ungrateful." The evening issued says: "The two men of the war were Schley and Dewey. These two professional fighting men were old. Thay did their duty simply and thoroughly. The reward of each is known. Dewey was assailed because he chose to live his private life in his own way. Schley was denounced by disappointed shirkers, and was tried. Now that the case is closed we learn that an old man who works honestly in time of peace and fights bravely in the hour of battle, can be acquitted when the battle is over. Each of these men was made to feel the bitter truth, 'Republics are ungratetul.'"

THE FICKLENESS OF PUBLIC OPINION.

But instead of saddling any one people with failings of this kind, would it not be wiser to apply the words of a well-known writer, that public opinion in any country "is as fickle as a house-fly"! How many scores of time may it be collected from history that monarchies demanded a scapegoat. It is said that Schley might have been permanently great if Sampson had not possessed his political backing. Sampson, who was not present at the battle for which he wants the honours, might have been dubbed a second Nelson if Schley's friends had permitted it. Dewey's honour lasted longer, because he remained away three months, but as soon as he returned, and at a time when they wanted to reconstruct the Battery to make him a magnificent landing-place, his intended marriage was announced. A partly feminine public paused. Who was this woman who was considered before all others! Prior to that moment the Admiral had been repeatedly asked to stand for President. After that day he had no more chance of being President than his own cabin-boy, and he is now where he always wished to be, with the common sense friends who felt only kindly sympathy when he was forced into experiencing a national outburst which he himself regarded as a mis-estimated reward for destroying a number of old and defenceless Spanish hulks. The sinking of the "Merrimac" in the Santiago Channel is said to have been the gravest act of the Spanish war, and it made Hobson a hero for just two weeks; but he had a boy's heart, and when some impulsive women insisted on publicly kissing him he accommodated them all in a spirit of fun that was wonderfully careless of the stereotyped hero's attitude. Then prejudice aired its virtue to any extent, and jealousy rode rampant in the public prints, till he was almost immediately sent off on foreign duty, and with his laurel wreath hanging on his ear.

THE ETIQUETTE OF THE PUBLIC IDOL.

"How empty the crypts would be," exclaimed a disappointed politician, "if there was a Westminster Abbey for every country. A few would be reposing there but who else! Who can hold his fame till death or for two years or even one!" But, for those who have selected themselves for interment with the great a list has been prepared and published so that their haloes may be kept straight till the obsequies are at hand; and this list assisted by recent historical events both English and American is considered to be up to date:—"The hero must remember that to ninety-nine per cent. of a nation he is a being of the imagination and he must not forget the imposing calm of a marble figure. He should remember that men's valuation of a man as a man will not alone keep him in place; also that a certain sense of ownership goes with the glorification, and that he will not be wise to marry when people wish to contemplate a granite demigod. He must know that a violation of sex prejudice is fatal, and must not submit to be publicly kissed by admiring women. If honours come solely on account of be[illegible]ble to kill the enemy must also have irre[illegible] be prepared to pr[illegible] Apostle John. money valu[illegible] scriber reser[illegible] gift, cou[illegible] he sh[illegible]

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

North Devon is suffering from a plague of wood pigeons, which have been driven from the North and eastern counties by the hard weather, and are proving almost as destructive as locusts. The Tiverton Gazette tells of a case in which two acres of luxuriant trifolium have been absolutely destroyed by the birds. Clover crops have suffered almost to the same extent. Some few years ago North Devon suffered in a like manner, and a remedy for the present evil, a systematic campaign against the birds has been suggested in the interests of the farmers.

A well-known Stepney malingerer, Richard Collie, who was constantly at Thames Police Court alleging that the workhouse officials were trying to poison him, has died. He was found with two pieces of tape tied round his neck; but that was only one of his shams. Death was due to syncope. At the inquest yesterday some extraordinary letters were read. Part of one ran:—The guardians have done me to death. I was not aware that when a man enters these portals he ceases to be a man. Any of the inmates can be brought for an ounce of tobacco. These soulless wretches—my fellow paupers—can boast, brag, growl, and grumble, but nothing else.

Last Lord Mayor's Show Day an unknown male child was found in a railway carriage at Clapham Junction, apparently drugged. A month later the child died in hospital. Labels inside the parcel directed the child to J. Stear, Stockwell Park-road, with the request, Please take care of him. I will come and pay you in January. I have none now. I am going into a place to night.—W. The police traced Captain Stears from several addresses under different names. He was living with his wife and child, but was very ill. He was seventy-four years old. The captain told the police that he knew nothing of the child, but might be able to give some information when he got better. He died on the day the inquest was opened, and the mystery remained unsolved.

John Burns has a tender heart, a refined taste, and a deep love for England. When the cycle craze was at its height John Burns was offered £1,000 a year to allow his name to appear on the prospectus of a company. Although at the time the sixpences with which his constituents make up a miserable pittance were much in arrears, John Burns repelled the suggestion with scorn, thereby setting an example to more than one Ambassador and highly placed public servant. John Burns is getting older now, and is losing some of the acerbity and exaggeration which marred his earlier career. It is not impossible that we may see him form part of a Rosebery Administration.

French legal luminaries and others connected with the Court of Appeal have reason to consider themselves hardly used, especially at a period of the year like the present. The cause is a reduction in their salaries of one-fifth. Judges, councillors, clerks, and employees are all equally affected, and the reason is rather an odd one. There is not sufficient money available to pay them all in full. Such an abnormal state of things did not happen even during the siege of Paris. It appears that some time ago a new court was created, but no funds were voted towards the expense of the same, it being thought that deaths and retirements in other courts would enable the credits voted by the State to go round. This, however, is not the case, largely owing to the low death-rate among the lawyers, and as the funds available were insufficient the Treasurer has solved the difficulty by diminishing salaries until more money can be voted.

The attempt to raise a subscription for the erection on the field of Waterloo of a monument to French soldiers killed in that battle has proved a fiasco: The plaster cast of the proposed memorial, which was to represent an Imperial Eagle with a broken flapping wing, is lying broken and forsaken in the cellars of the Grand Palace of Fine Arts.

Some police who endeavoured to separate two ruffians who were fighting in the Rue du Commerce and failed arrested both of them. They had gone but a few steps with their prisoners when one of the latter blew a whistle, and immediately fifteen other ruffians appeared on the scene and attacked the police. One policeman was stabbed, and is now in hospital in a dying condition. The prisoners got away, but were recaptured.

The Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs addressed a complimentary message from Turin to President Loubet over the new telephone route, a distance of 500 miles.

It appears that between November 1, 1900 and September 30, 1901, the Sevres manufactory delivered 11,045 pieces of porcelain of a total value of £33,940. The number of pieces sold to the public was 2,563 for £9,717. The remainder were utilised for furnishing palaces and public buildings, presents to charitable lotteries, and to diplomats.

The new Act prohibiting the sale of beer to children under fourteen has its humorous as well as its serious side. One child went into a City public-house, yesterday and asked the publican to oblige father with a penny stamp. The publican refused, saying that he could not serve children under fourteen. In another case change for sixpence was refused to children under fourteen. Fathers who had to get beer for the wife in many cases took a child with them to the door of the beerhouse, went in and bought mother's half-pint, and sent the child home with it, while they remained and had their half-pints with mates. A North London constable, who has been in the habit of sending his own child each night for gin, went personally on New Year's night and bought a bottle of unsweetened with the remark, "This has to last me a week." Several enterprising landlords in the East End, to induce parents to send their children for beer, are exhibiting notices to the effect that reputed pints of porter, sealed, are being sold for a penny. Before the Act came into force porter was sold at 2-4d. the half-pint.

The whole question of bird marriage, so fraught with interest, seems to have been scarcely touched at all. It would be most interesting to know what species—if any—are accustomed to pair for life, or, at any rate, for a longer period than just one nesting season. The carrion crow, is believed to pair for life, and one can think [illegible] chaffinch's marriage customs are also of a [illegible] character than those of so many of the [illegible] might find out something by catching, a[illegible] some unhurtful mark on, both the male and [illegible] birds that nest year after year in exactly the [illegible]spot. It would not be easy to carry this out very often, but occasionally it might be done with success. If birds caught and marked one year were captured nesting together the next season again we might feel sure enough of their chastity, at any rate. The same cranny in the wall, the same hole in the old apple tree, may be occupied year after year by a pair of redstarts or a pair of blue titmice, but the question is, is it the same pair, or a totally different pair, or a pair in which only one is the same—a case of the old female introducing a new male to the familiar nesting site, or of the old male bringing a new female.

Burglars gained access on New Year's Eve to the Black Horse Inn at Burnopfield village, near Newcastle. They removed a safe, weighing three quarters of a ton, to a field 200 yards away, where they opened it by means of dynamite and took away £60 in gold. The manager of the inn and others sleeping on the premises were not disturbed. The explosion in the field was heard by a number of people but all thought it was in celebration of the New Year.

A series of extraordinary complications arose at the Peterborough yesterday. Emma Needham, a servant, who was charged with stealing rings from three shops, was the only prisoner, and she refused to speak. The jury found her mute of malice and not by visitation of God. Unable to agree on the first charge, the jury, amid ironical cheers, left the court for private consultation. Steps were then taken to empanel a new jury. Then it was found that the chairman had discharged the surplus jurors. The Court had no alternative but to wait until the grand jury had completed their duties, and then ask for their services. Sufficient volunteers were secured, and after a brief hearing the girl was sent to prison for nine months.

The Finlanders are a temperate people, a fact which has commended them to the Premier of British Columbia. Mr. Dunsmuir, the Premier, is anxious to secure Finlanders as miners. He has appealed to a Finland colonisation company, and he has promised not only to secure every immigrant employment, but to provide each with a specific number of acres of land.

The design on the new postage stamps has evidently been greatly influenced by that of an Italian "Essay," with Victor Emmanuel's head, of about 1863, figured in most philatelic manuals, and by the last Hungarian issue with Francis Joseph's head. For the 1-2d, 1d, and 6d. the colouring is quite that of the last Canadian issue, but the deep turquoise-blue of the 21-2d finds its parallel only in the 2s Transvaal, with Queen Victoria's head, of 1877, and perhaps in the Sicilian 2 gram of 1859, with Ferdinand II's head.

THE FAMINE

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 11th instant rain fell in light or insignificant showers in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha, in eight talukas of Ahmedabad, four of Broach, three of Kaira and two of Surat. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Dharwar; elsewhere they have fallen.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	76,570	87,481
Dependants	3,359	3,861
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	14,803	22,319
Total	94,932	1,13,661

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have increased in Ahmedabad by 5,420, in the Panch Mahals by 4,520, and in Kaira by 1,648, while they have decreased in Bijapur (325), Broach (218), Ahmednagar (81) and Solapur (80). The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts. The following relief works were opened during the week:—

Ahmedabad.—Excavating the bed of Gangasar Tank.

Panch Mahals.—Dohad-Limbdi Road, Dohad Tank and Dohad Ali Rajpur Road.

Kaira.—Wasgroli Tank, Metalliaz Ladvel Branch of the Kapadvanj and Bibipura Road. Two small works under Civil Agency were opened in Ahmedabad, two in the Panch Mahals and two in Khandesh.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 50,000 for gratuitous village relief in Ahmedabad. Rs. 15,000 for gratuitous village relief in Broach. Rs. 15,000 for small works in Broach. Rs. 5,000 for improvement of the water-supply in Poona.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE BUDHMULL PANALAL.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. As there was no opposition his Lordship extended the interim order for two months.

RE BHUKHANDAS LALUBHAI AND ANOTHER

Mr. Davar, for the second insolvent, applied for and obtained one month's extension of the interim order.

RE GULABDAS BHAWANIDAS.

Mr. Mazumdar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices. His Lordship granted the application and extended the interim order for one month.

RE BOMANJI EDALJI MISTRI.

Mr. Rothare applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE MAHOMED BHICA.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule granted to the insolvent to withdraw his petition. As there was no opposition the rule was made absolute.

RE GANESH RAOJI.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvent, applied for a month's adjournment of the hearing of the matter. Mr. Davar, for a creditor, consented and his lordship granted the application.

RE MAHOMED GINNY.

On the application of Mr. Davar, the insolvent's protection order was extended by his lordship for one month.

RE PANDU SAKHARAM.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for three weeks' adjournment of the hearing of the matter. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, consented, and his lordship granted the application.

RE EDWARD CHARLES O'BRIEN.

Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for the personal discharge of the insolvent. The learned counsel said the opposition to the discharge had been sprung upon his client without any notice. Mr. MacLeod, the Official Assignee, said that the insolvent was prepared to say that his schedule was true, and the court could at any time ask him questions in regard to the correctness of his schedule. As an officer of the court he had drawn the court's attention, and his lordship could, under section 47, make an order to report on the correctness of the schedule. His lordship adjourned the matter for a week, and ordered the Official Assignee to submit a report, furnishing a copy of the same to the insolvent.

THE MURDER OF A HUSBAND. PETITION FOR REPRIEVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There was a sad case of murder of a husband by his wife helped by her sister, reported in the issue of the "Bombay Gazette" of the 15th instant. The temptation to the murder was caused by the disagreement, between the accused Shamdi and her husband Bacheria Dava. The former cooked the rice and put some arsenic, which the accused Janni (Shamdi's sister) had procured for her, in her husband's food. "It was alleged that the poison was procured by another person who was said to have asked for money to buy it and to have been given Shamdi's armlet." Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad and the sentence was confirmed by the High Court. The fact that both the accused acknowledged their guilt before the First Class Magistrate at Anand is evidence that they were not hardened in vice. The proceedings in the High Court as reported in your paper have attracted the attention of the "Ishwar Bhajan Nandali" at Dadar, and the Mandali has telegraphed to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor respectfully requesting his Excellency to stop the execution of the condemned women pending an appeal which that body intend to adopt at a special meeting which will be announced very shortly in order to ask for a mitigation of the sentence of death to that of transportation for life. In view of the fact that the accused are women and that they made a clean confession of their crime, it is highly desirable that they should be given a fair chance of repenting of their conduct and of leading a better life in the future. Those who sympathise with this object are welcome to attend at the meeting.—Yours, &c.,

Dadar, January, 22. K. N. RANE.

THE WEATHER

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 22.

Wednesday.—The low pressure area noticed in Sind yesterday has advanced north-eastward and now covers upper Sind, western Rajputana and South Punjab where the barometer is falling briskly. Windsare feebly cyclonic around the depression but weather remains clear or nearly so. The barometer are again fallen fast in Kashmir and snowstorms reported from Sonamarg, Skardu Dras, Astor and Minimarg. Elsewhere changes generally are slight and unimportant. There has been no rain in any part of India, Burma, Ceylon or the Persian area. The mean temperature remains low in north-east India and part of the peninsula and very high in North-West India owing to snowfall. However a decrease of temperature has already commenced in Baluchistan and part of North-West India. The mean temperature has been between ten and fifteen degrees abo[illegible]normal in Mussoorie, Chakrata Simla, Murree, F[illegible]ford, Bikaner Ajmer, Jeypur Sambhar and N[illegible].

OBSERVATI[illegible] TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk in the Punjab and at Agra and Jeypur.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate at Dwarka and generally light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is in excess of normal in almost all districts, more particularly in Rajputana, the Indus Valley the Punjab, Central India and at several stations in Gujarat, where the excess amounts to from 6° to 15°. The minimum is from 6° to 13° in excess at Lahore, Jacobabad, Karachi, Jeypur, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot and Nasirabad. The maximum temperature varied from 94° at Surat to 70° at Delhi, and the minimum from 46° at Cawnpore to 73° at Cochin.

The sky is cloudy to overcast in Cutch and at Rajkot, Indore, Goa and Lahore.

No rain fell at any station.

Fine weather prevails generally.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE year 1901 closes the Victorian era, a name which at least denotes a real literary epoch with more chronological correctness than the famous term Elizabethan. It looked at one time as if it were going to be further memorable in literary history as the death year of the two most famous foreign writers of the present time, Count Tolstoy and Dr. Ibsen.

The shadow is not removed, but, happily, both men of genius survive. England's loss has been severest among her ecclesiastical historians, the deaths of her most learned Bishops, Creighton, Westcott, and Stubbs, and of Canon Bright following hard the one on the other. The most widely known literary names in the obituary list were probably Sir Walter Besant and Robert Buchanan, who died the same week, and Miss Charlotte M. Yonge. Miss Kate Greenaway's may also be called a literary name. We have lost, too, a great publisher, George Murray Smith, the publisher of Thackeray and the Brontes, the founder of the "Cornhill Magazine" and "The Dictionary of National Biography." Also Mr. F. S. Ellis, the friend and publisher of Rossetti, and himself a producer as well as collector of valuable books. Among other names in the literary death list of the year are those of W. F. Myers, Richard Copley Christie, Cosmo Monkhouse, Cordy Jeaffereson, H. R. Haweis, Dean Boyle, E. C. Bowen (of the Harrow Songs), Fitz-Edward Hall, Professor Warr, F. W. Robinson, and Katharine Douglas King; nor should the death of Anthony Wilkin, a promising recruit of the literature of travel and ethnology, go unrecorded. Ignatius Donelly, too, has gone, leaving his tail of cryptograms behind him.

If there is wisdom in the multitude of counsellors consulted by the Academy, "Kim" is the book of the year. Nor is the judgment astray. It is not altogether easy for the reader to recapture the first careless rapture with which he surrendered himself to the spell, when Mr. Kipling's Indian magic mirror flashed on him a dozen years or so ago. But "Kim" indubitably again reveals the true magician. And it comes as a great relief after "The Lesson" and some other things. Not that one need have any sympathy with the rather ill-conditioned reaction, which inevitably followed the demonstration of the world-wide interest taken in Mr. Kipling's genius, when the world feared it was in danger of losing him.

Our two great novelists—Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy—gave us poetry last year, and no novel. Nothing further needs to be said here of Mr. Meredith's "Reading of Life," but that he is one of the few living writers really capable of reading life, and that he has earned the right to give us his reading in whatever form he finds most suitable to his genius. Mr. Hardy, too, is one that must be listened to, write in what form he will. Manifestly poetry is not his native medium. Yet those "Poems of the Past and of the Present" are curiously impressive. The verses carry the melancholy weight of the writer's temperament, and even the metrical experiments are interesting and occasionally effective.

Among other volumes of poetry there is first to mention Mr. Henley's Hawthorn and Lavender, a title not obviously appropriate. The snatches of song are the more pleasing things in it, the pieces in irregular rhythm the more characteristic. The finest of these recalls Patmore (a poet with whom Mr. Henley has hitherto shown little affinity), and is none the worse for that. Sir Edward Arnold has published his Voyage of Ithobel. Mr. Davidson has given us a play and two Testaments, in which he is very much in earnest, and passably unpleasing; and Mrs. Meynell a volume of later Poems. Aphrodite against Artemis confirms the opinion created by The Vine Dresser that Mr. Sturge Moore is a true poet. Lady Mary Sackville's Poems made an encouraging if not decisive debut. There is also to-day a very agreeable fashion of light verse which has produced among other things, Mr. Godley's Fables of Orbilius, and Mr. Lehmann's Algi Fugaces. Finally, I should like to rectify a previous omission by recommending Gisli Surrson, a drama reproducing with remarkable force the spirit of Norse saga, with other ballads and translations by Miss Barmby, a young writer of great promise, who unhappily died before this book was published.

Next we come to Mr. Bernard Shaw's Three Plays for Puritans, the true import and merits of which Mr. Shaw has himself so exhaustively expounded is an ample preface that further comment would be superfluous. Mr. Gosse's ironic fantasy, Hypolympia, appears to have missed its due meed of recognition. Save for some misplaced satire on military men and matters, it is done with much delicacy and grace, and quite suggests Renan's touch in this kind. Mr. Samuel Butler's satire on the religion of his countrymen in Erewhon Revisited, shows a heavier hand; and his Broad Church friends may feel somewhat compromised by his compliments.

The transition is natural to Harnack's What is Christianity? which Mr. Bailey Saunders's translation has made one of the books of the year for English readers. And a very able and thought-provoking book it is; yet it must be admitted that the author, learned historian of dogma though he be, regards the essence of religion through Lutheran spectacles. Professor Sanday's little book is at hand to deal with this one-sidedness of Harnack's view. The East, it has been said, is the cradle of religion, and Harnack is bent on eliminating the Oriental element. If the reader desires an almost too sympathetic treatment of that Oriental element, he will find it in Mr. Fielding's The Hearts of Men. In this sphere of ethical and religious speculation, I may mention Canon Moberly's Atonement and Personality, Mr. Taylor's Problem of Conduct (a polemic against the position of T. H. Green which won the Green Prize), and Mr. Thomas Whittaker's Neo-Platonists, which argues that Neo-Platonism owed nothing to Orientalism and was in the true Hellenic tradition.

One scarcely knows how to class Mr. Wells's Anticipations, which appear to interest most readers more I confess than they do myself. But passing to the evolution of religion and folklore, we have Mr. Lang's criticism of Mr. Frazer in Magic and Religion, Mr. A. J. Evans's Mycenæan Tree and Pillar Cult, Professor Rhys's Celtic Folklore, and Mr. Walter Skeat's Fables and Folklore of an Eastern Forest.

Again, the transition is easy to Professor Ridgeway's Early Age of Greece, a learned and ingenious argument to prove that the Mycenæan civilisation was Pelasgian, and that the Homeric Achæans were Celts, a conquering Celtic tribe from the North-west. To come to later history we have had Mr. J. E. Morris's Welsh Wars of Edward I., another volume of Mr. Gardiner's opus magnum on The Commonwealth and Protectorate, Mr. Airy's Charles II., and Mr. Lang's Mystery of Mary Stuart (one of three good books published this year on this topic of eternal interest); also Sir Henry Craik's Century of Scottish History, Mr. Bernard Holland in Imperium et Libertas has written a valuable constitutional treatise on the history of the English Empire; Mr. Cunninghame Grahams's Vanished Arcadia is characteristically an unconventional history of the Jesuit Missions in South America, disfigured by the usual rather tiresome flings of this author at the many respectable things and persons he detests; Dr. Jessopp has published another set of mediæval essays called Before the Great Pillage; Mr. Bryce a volume of Studies in History and Jurisprudence; and Mr. Horace Round has played a vigorous game of skittles with crests and coats of arms in his pugnacious Studies in Peerage and Family History.

Contemporary history has its harvest of books about the South African War. Two books may be specially selected, A Subaltern's Letters to His Wife, published at the beginning of the year, and Words by an Eye-witness at the end, because both Captain Grant and Mr. Rankin have made something like literature of their experiences. Mr. Cook's book on The Rights and Wrongs of the War is not one to be passed over. The Chinese trouble, too, has called forth a large number of books, including Sir Robert Herte's These from the Land of Sinim, a thoughtful book on Asia and Europe from Mr. Meredith Townshend two good books from Mr. E. H. Parker, China and John Chinaman, Mr. Lynch's disquieting report of the invaders in his War of the Civilisations, and some vigorous descriptions, from Mr. Clive Bigham and Mr. Savage Landor.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers," it makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

For the Aged
Health for All: Young and Old.
We are glad that our blood-purifying and blood-forming remedy is good for all ages. It brings health to pale and feeble children and it relieves the debility and weakness that naturally come to old age.
Mr. Levi Sargeant, of Grenfell, New South Wales, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



"I have been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism and sciatica. I have spent a great deal of money in trying to get rid of the pain, but without avail, and I have been confined to the bed for months at a time. I then tried
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
and began to improve at once. After taking only six bottles I felt quite well, and now am able to go about my work again. I might add I am seventy-five years of age."
You cannot enjoy good health unless you have a daily movement of the bowels. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ltd.



WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to— NANJI [illegible] Works Ran ghat, Benza.

VISITING CARDS [illegible] CRESTS
Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd. since 1829.
Trade Mark
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.
It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.
N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark which appear on each genuine bottle.
Thomas Wilkinson
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c

LIPTONS TEAS
ARE THE BEST, ARE THE CHEAPEST.
DO NOT BE DECEIVED
by dealers who for the sake of extra profit offer other brands instead of Liptons.
INSIST ON HAVING
LIPTONS TEAS
obtainable from all dealers, and Wholesale and Retail from
D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
AND
DADOOMIA HAJEE HEERAJEE & SONS, A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.



LEMCO
The Genuine Liebig Company's Extract,
is the most concentrated meat essence made. Invaluable in Kitchen, Sick Room, and Hospital, and on the Battle Field.
The only Meat Extract ever connected with JUSTUS VON LIEBIG.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.
BY SPECIAL WARRANT HIS MAJESTY
PURVEYORS TO THE KING.
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

PEARS
Soapmakers by Royal Warrants
To
Their Majesties
The King and Queen.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 07 July, 2017

GOLD TIPPED

Cigarettes.



Fresh, Pure, and Fragrant.

Extra Flowers	Gold Tipped	(Largest)	Giant, Per tin box of 50	...	Rs. 3 8
Extra Flowers	do.	(Large)	Dufferin, do.	...	,, 3 0
Extra Flowers	do.	(Medium)	No. 1 do.	...	,, 2 8
Extra Flowers	do.	(Small)	Lady do.	...	,, 2 0
Dolicate and Aromatique	do.	(Medium)	No. 2 do.	...	,, 2 0
Full Flavoured	do.	(ditto)	No. 3 do.	...	,, 1 8

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST TO

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.



Per 100 Rs. 4 Rs. 4. Rs. 2-12. Rs. 2-8. Rs. 2-4. Rs. 1-8. Rs. 1.

General Agents for India,

V. FUCILE & CO.

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

Agents for Karachi :—PATEL BROS, Frere Road, Camp.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



D. M. DUKLE & Co.

PHOTO DEALERS.

5, Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HALL MARKED SILVER PRIZE CUPS, CHALLENGE SHIELDS AND BOWLS



No. 1201.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 9½ inches, Rs. 57.



No. 1 [illegible].
Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches, width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 133.



No. 1209.
Hall Marked Challenge Cup, height 17 inches, Rs. 600.



No. 1205.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches, width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 112.



No. 1202.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 11½ inches, Rs. 100.



No 1206.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of bowl 8 inches, Rs. 202.



Sterling Silver Shield, 23¼ ins. by 17 in. on Ebonised Back.
Rs 550.

Designs for Special Shields sent on application.



No. 1207.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 12½ inches, width of bowl 10 inches Rs. 416.



No. 1210.
Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 9 ins., Rs. 450.

No. 1212.
Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 12 inches, Rs. 450.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO.'S SALE

FIRST COMERS SECURE THESE!

SAMPLE TWEED CAPS.
A manufacturer's lot of Samples. Wonderful value.
ALL HALF PRICE!!!

FRENCH BRACES, AS. 9.
A wonderful value brace, as good as any double the price, ask to see the "Dumont" Brace, As. 9.

FLANNEL SUITS, RS. 19-8.
Just a few selected lengths to introduce our tailoring department to new customers. This offer will soon be withdrawn. To measure, Rs. 19-8 only.

SOFT WHITE SHIRTS
For office, tennis, walking or every day use.
6 FOR RS. 7-15.

ODD LINES IN TIES, BOWS, etc., HALF PRICE.

BLACK COTTON SOCKS. GRAND VALUE, RS. 4-10 DOZ.

SOCKS, VESTS, PANTS, Turned Out AT HALF PRICE.

HUNDREDS OF OTHER BRAGAINS!

The WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD AND NAPIER ROAD, BOMBAY.

Each may be Good in his Degree
BUT



THE Famous "TOWN END ROYAL CYCLES" are first and best. First in excellence of design, work, and finish, and best because of their great Durability, which causes one of them to outcast several Cycles of inferior makes.

All this you can prove by simply calling at.
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

Stone Enamelling .....Rs. 7
Plating ..... ,, 17
Plating of the Handle Bar... ,, 4, with a Year guarantee.
Kelly's Adjustable Handle Bar, Rs. 11.
Repairs executed according to the most recent method

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS and ENAMELLERS.
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL
TELEPHONE No. 986.



APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Coshia, Penny royal, &c.
Obtainable from BURTON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN'S Pharm, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69, Fleetstreet Street London, E.C. Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli. CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER [illegible]